# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,683—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.



ERT PORTER & CO.'S
L DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
UINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
lerchants, Bars, Restaurants, and
Hotels.

Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY


## SHIPPING.

### ULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

ERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

| | Tons. | Captains. | 1902. |
|---|---|---|---|
| U..... | 5284 | F. N. Tillard..... | 11th Octr. |
| VAR | 5,294 | T Leigh..... | 18th " |
| ..... | 6,284 | F. N. Tillard..... | 25th " |
| ..... | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt ..... | 1st Nov. |
| ..... | 7951 | S. Barcham ..... | 8th " |
| AL.... | 5284 | F. N. Tillard..... | 15th " |
| NIA.... | 7558 | E. H. Gordon ... | 22nd " |
| ..... | 7951 | S. Barcham ..... | 29th " |
| ..... | 7912 | J. Chellew ..... | 6th Dec. |
| ONIA ... | 7558 | E. H. Gordon ... | 13th " |
| ..... | 7912 | T. S. Angus ..... | 20th " |
| ..... | 7912 | J. Chellew..... | 27th " |
| | | | 1903. |
| ..... | 7,903 | J. L. Parfitt..... | 3rd Jany. |
| ..... | 7,912 | T. S. Angus..... | 10th " |
| AL .... | 5,284 | F. N. Tillard ... | 17th " |
| ..... | 7,903 | J. L. Parfitt ... | 24th " |
| ..... | 7,951 | S. Barcham ..... | 31st " |
| AL.... | 5 284 | F. N. Tillard ... | 7th Feby. |

marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plydon, passengers for Brindisi transhipping

marked "proceed to Aden only, and Passers for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or

AGGAGE must be sent to the BALR on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE on SATURDAY. The attention of called to the importance of having labelled with Port of Destination. e the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. must attend at that place between 30 P.M., for medical inspection by er of the Port, and no one will be rd the Mail Steamer unless so exeyed thence in the Company's steam attention is directed to these regue imperative under the Venice Con-

engers cannot go on board the Mail

BO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

TEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORT- r on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets rable terms.
re despatched to China at frequent interen route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
ptember, 1902.

### WARD PASSAGES.

LAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.
S booked without charge, and Terms. Berths carefully selected.
CONTINENTAL RAILWAY
S and MISSIONARIES booked at
ENGLAND via JAPAN and anadian Pacific, Occidental and all Routes.
alls of Fares, &c., and List of t free on application.
rrival.
cleared and Insurance effected
pped.
K NOTES, DRAFTS, and ates.

GRINDLAY & Co.
GRINDLAY & Co.

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
CONTRACT WITH
GOVERNMENT.
N, SUEZ AND
sail on Nov, 1902. Dec. 1902.
. Deck. Rs. 165.

ORDINARY

| Steamer. | Captain. | | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| a TRIESTE ..... | E. Mecozzi ... | 5025 | 25th Nov. |
| a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM , | T. Rassevitch | 4400 | 17th Dec. |

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE ..... | Rs. 413-8 | Rs. 165 |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990, 2nd Class Rs. 598-4, Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| VINDOBONA..... | — | ...4,351 | 23rd October. |

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

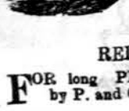
| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| TIROL..... | ...Baron Bretfeld ... | 2,771..... | 23rd Oct., 1902. |

further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 30th September, 1902.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates: ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 10th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 9th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S.S. "BANCOORA" 2,918 tons, on or about MONDAY, 13th October.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, AND PORT ELIZABETH.

S.S. "PALITANA" 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 7th October.

FOR CAPE TOWN DIRECT.

S.S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 15th October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 12th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay 7th October, 1902.

### KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OCEANIEN ..... | 4259 | Remes ..... | 23rd Oct. 1902. |
| ERNEST SIMONS ... | 5,707 | Dupuy Fromy ... | 20th Nov. 1902. |
| SYDNEY..... | 4,232 | Negre..... | 18th Dec. 1902 |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about the 15th October 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRICA LINIE.
GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

| Vessel. | Tons. | Capt. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. REICHSTAG | 2,085 | .. | 13th Oct. 1902 |
| S.S. KHALIF | 1,658 | Kopplestaedter | 27th Oct. 1902 |

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES, Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1902.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU" Captain K. KORI, 4,404 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 13th Inst.

For freight and passage apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 4th October 1902.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## THE ITALIAN STORES,
### C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE AND RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
URAL CAVIARE (German).
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. „ a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, and Almonds.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

## MONGINI BROTHERS
MANUFACTURING
CONFECTIONERS
AND
CATERERS.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED FOR
WEDDING, BIRTHDAY
AND
CHRISTENING CAKES.
A VISIT IS REQUESTED.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

## THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

### THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

### ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

| Age next Birthday. | Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. | | | | Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. | | | | Age next Birthday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Whole Life Premiums. | Premiums Limited to | | | Payable at death, or in | | | | |
| | | 10 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | 25 years. | | |
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | | |
| 20 | 21 10 | 48 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 | |
| 21 | 22 1 | 49 4 | 36 14 | 30 15 | 64 6 | 47 8 | 37 13 | 21 | |
| 22 | 22 9 | 50 0 | 37 7 | 31 7 | 64 8 | 47 10 | 37 15 | 22 | |
| 23 | 23 1 | 50 12 | 38 0 | 31 15 | 64 9 | 47 12 | 38 1 | 23 | |
| 24 | 23 9 | 51 8 | 38 10 | 32 7 | 64 11 | 47 14 | 38 4 | 24 | |
| 25 | 24 2 | 52 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 | |
| 26 | 24 11 | 53 2 | 39 15 | 33 9 | 64 15 | 48 3 | 38 10 | 26 | |
| 27 | 25 5 | 54 0 | 40 10 | 34 2 | 65 1 | 48 6 | 38 14 | 27 | |
| 28 | 25 15 | 54 14 | 41 5 | 34 12 | 65 4 | 48 9 | 39 2 | 28 | |
| 29 | 26 9 | 55 13 | 42 1 | 35 6 | 65 7 | 48 12 | 39 6 | 29 | |
| 30 | 27 4 | 56 13 | 42 13 | 36 0 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 39 11 | 30 | |
| 31 | 27 15 | 57 13 | 43 10 | 36 11 | 65 13 | 49 4 | 40 0 | 31 | |
| 32 | 28 11 | 58 14 | 44 7 | 37 6 | 66 0 | 49 8 | 40 6 | 32 | |
| 33 | 29 8 | 59 15 | 45 4 | 38 2 | 66 4 | 49 13 | 40 12 | 33 | |
| 34 | 30 6 | 61 1 | 46 2 | 38 15 | 66 8 | 50 2 | 41 3 | 34 | |
| 35 | 31 5 | 62 4 | 47 1 | 39 12 | 66 13 | 50 8 | 41 10 | 35 | |
| 36 | 32 5 | 63 8 | 48 0 | 40 10 | 67 2 | 50 14 | 42 2 | 36 | |
| 37 | 33 5 | 64 12 | 49 0 | 41 9 | 67 8 | 51 5 | 42 11 | 37 | |
| 38 | 34 6 | 66 1 | 50 1 | 42 8 | 67 14 | 51 13 | 43 5 | 38 | |
| 39 | 35 8 | 67 6 | 51 3 | 43 8 | 68 4 | 52 5 | 43 15 | 39 | |
| 40 | 36 11 | 68 12 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 52 14 | 44 10 | 40 | |
| 41 | 38 0 | 70 3 | 53 8 | 45 11 | 69 3 | 53 8 | 45 6 | 41 | |
| 42 | 39 6 | 71 11 | 54 12 | 46 14 | 69 12 | 54 3 | 46 4 | 42 | |
| 43 | 40 13 | 73 4 | 56 1 | 48 2 | 70 6 | 55 0 | 47 3 | 43 | |
| 44 | 42 5 | 74 13 | 57 6 | 49 7 | 71 0 | 55 14 | 48 4 | 44 | |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | 58 12 | 50 13 | 71 11 | 56 13 | 49 6 | 45 | |

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
19, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

## RACING REQUISITES
FOR
## POONA.

No Sportsman is Equipped without a good Field Glass.

## GOERZ
TREIDER PRISMATIC BINOCULARS.

Superior in POWER and ACCURACY to all others.

No. 20 Magnifying 6 Times. CASH Rs. 122-8.
No. 30 Magnifying 9 Times. CASH Rs. 141-4.

MONOCULARS MAGNIFYING 9 TIMES Rs. 56.

COMPLETE in BLACK or BROWN LEATHER CASE with SLING and BELT FITTINGS.

FIELD FLAMMARION GLASS,

Absolutely the best value ever offered in Binoculars.

Achromatic Lenses, Wide Field, High Magnification, Complete in Brown Leather case with Sling and Belt Fittings.

CASH Rs. 32.

GUARANTEED CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

GOLD

High Class Lever Movements Compensation Balance.
Crystal Face, Keyless Action.
With Minute [illegible]89. Without Minute Recorder, Rs. 166-8.

[illegible]G SILVER CASES.

Hig[illegible] Lever Movements Compensation Balance.
With Time and [illegible]nograph on same Dial, Rs. 81.
Time on Dial, Chronograph on the Reverse, Rs. 58-8

STRONG NICKEL SILVER CASES.

Keyless Action Lever Movements of Highest Quality.

Time and Chronograph Action with Minute Recorder on one Dial, Rs. 58-8
Chronograph only for Timing Trials and Races, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in, Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in, Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

## McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

## LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £100,000.

GENERAL MINING BANKERS.

Business in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.
Advances made on Mining Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.
MINING PROPERTIES NEGOTIATED.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.
Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

President:—
ALEXIS MORETON MANDEVILLE.

Cablegrams:—
"PLENARILY LONDON."

Codes: Bedford McNeil, Morning and Neal

N.B.—An elaborate Handbook fully treating of the Mining Scheme can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOUR EXTRA PERFORMANCES
OF THE
ORIGINAL AMERICAN
BIOGRAPH
(run by electricity)
WILL BE GIVEN
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, OCT. 7TH; THURSDAY, OCT. 9TH, AND FRIDAY, OCT. 10TH, AT 9-30 P. M.
MATINEE (WITH FULL PROGRAMME).
ON FRIDAY, OCT. 10TH, AT 5-30 P. M.
(Children Half Price to Matinee, reserved seats).

There will be an almost ENTIRE
CHANGE
OF
PROGRAMME

Which will include a large number of NEW PICTURES just arrived from the BIOGRAPH COMPANIES in England, America, South Africa, Italy, and the
CORONATION PICTURES.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Rs. 3, 2, 1, and 8 Annas.
Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

### NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "BISAGNO" from HONGKONG and Intermediate Ports, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 5th instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at Victoria Dock, No. 4, Shed.
All claims for damage, &c., to be adjusted and presented before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.
F. CROCCO, Agent,
Florio-Rubattino Company,
No. 23, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in P. Shed, Prince's Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 4th October, 1902.

### THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th Oct. 1902.

### NOTICE.

WHEREAS Mr. D. W. Mc GUFFIE, late acting EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Begari Canals District, in Sind, died at Sukkur, on the 1st of September, 1902, and whereas Letters of Administration have been GRANTED to his brother T. C. Mc GUFFIE, through his ATTORNEY, Mr. F. R BADER, EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Shikarpur Canals District, by the District Judge of Shikarpur, Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovementioned Mr. D. W. Mc GUFFIE, are requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the Undersigned.
All communications should reach UNDERSIGNED before the 1st November, 1902.
F. R. BADER,
Attorney to
T. C. Mc. GUFFIE.
Sukkur, Sind, 3rd October, 1902.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of RAO BAHADUR KESHAVRAO BHASKERJEE, a Government Pensioner, residing at Bhasker Lane, in House Nos. 4574-75, outside the Fort, late of Bombay Hindu (Pathare Prabhu by caste) deceased.
SUNDERRAO KESHAVRAO and SHAMRAO KESHAVRAO, sons, and KRISHNABAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased, of Bombay Hindus (Pathare Prabhus by caste), residing at Bhasker Lane, House Nos. 4574-75, aforesaid..... Petitioners.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Third day of October in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two and in the second year of our Reign.
R. D. SETHNA,
Acting Registrar.
Seal of the High Court of Bombay.
D. B. BINNING,
The 3rd day of October, 1902.
Messrs. CHITNIS & MOTILAL,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

### STATE ENGINEER, BHARATPUR.

APPLICATIONS for the POST of STATE ENGINEER to the Bharatpur State, Rajputana, will be received up to October 20th by the Undersigned. Copies of certificates should accompany applications; also statement of age, present employment and salary last drawn. Candidates must be under 45 years of age. Irrigation experience essential. Salary Rs. 850, rising to 1,250 by Annual increments for approved service of Rs. 50, or in the case of an officer lent by Government as laid down in the Civil Service Regulations. Travelling allowance on Government P. W. D. scale. House rent free.
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Supdg. Engineer and Secy. to the Hon'ble the A.G.G., Rajputana and C. I., Mount Abu.

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C. BERESFORD,
Deputy Chief Manager.
Bombay, 9th September 1902.

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| Sterling Reserve Fund ..... | $ 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund ..... | $ 47,50,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... | $ 100,00,000 |

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| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SAN FRANCISCO |
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| PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... | £500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | £4,25,000 |

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37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Cawnpore, | Kandy. |
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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... | Yens | 24,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL..... | „ | 16,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | „ | 8,910,000 |

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CAPITAL.

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| Reserve Fund ..... | „ | 14,00,000 |
| Uncalled Capital ..... | „ | 5,00,000 |

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| | Per cent. Per Annum |
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ARABS (Rs. 15), and Double Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers bro or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Ha Troublesome horses charged ext
HORSES g at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
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### NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d.* to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.
To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy. To non-subscribers Rs. 2.

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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 4th October 1902 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 1,211 bales. |
| Wheat | 3,388 cwts. |
| Linseed | 709 ,, |
| Rapeseed | 491 ,, |
| Gingellyseed | 2,238 ,, |
| Poppyseed | 470 ,, |
| Groundnuts | nil |
| Castorseed | 2,070 ,, |
| Rice | 1,015 ,, |
| Myrabollams | 506 ,, |
| Cottonseed | 373 ,, |

Imports of Treasure ex s. s. Oriental from London :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver Bullion | £918,401 |
| Gold do. | £24,430 |
| Gold Coin | £150,000 |

Ex s. s. Parramatta from Hongkong :—
Silver Bullion Rs. 5,01,422.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, OCTOBER 6.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank T. T. | | | 1s 3 15-16d |
| Bank Demand | | | 1s 3 31-32d |
| Credit Bills | 3 Months Sight | D. A. | 1s 4 5-32d |
| Do | 6 do | do | 1s 4 5-16d |
| French Francs | 3 do | do | 169 1-2 |
| Marks | 3 do | do | 137 3-4 |
| Hongkong | 30 Days' Sight | | 126 1-2 |
| Shanghai | 30 ,, ,, | | 170 |
| Japan | 30 ,, ,, | | 151 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady,

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash | 99 0 |
| 1st Settlement | 98 14 |

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of England since 2nd October | 4 | per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay do. 17th July | 3 | do. |
| Bank of Bengal do. 10th July | 3 | do. |
| Bank of Madras do. 30th June | 4 | do. |

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone firm.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | 9 | 4 | |
| Forward April-May | 8 | 4 | |

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Cawnpore Ready | 5 | 10 | |
| Do. Forward | | | |
| Yellow Cawnpore Ready | 5 | 15 | to 6 |
| do. Forward | | | |
| Yellow Guzerat, Ready | 6 | 2 | to 6-4 |
| do. Forward | | | |

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | 6 | 3 | |
| Forward April May firm | 7 | 10 | |

Castorseed—Tone firm.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | 23 | 8 | to 23 12 |
| Forward April May | 25 | 0 | |

Groundnuts—Tone steady,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Forward Jan. Feb. | 36 | 0 |

Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 per cent. Mixed, Nov.-Dec. | 41 | 8 | to | 41 12 |

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tone | steady. |
| Estimated sales | 10,000 |
| Total imports | 2,000 |

| Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4·62 | 4·63 | 4·61 | 4·62 |
| —0 | —1 | —0 | plus 1 |
| Feb.-March | March-Apr. | Apl.-May | May-June. |
| 4·61 | 4·61 | 4·60 | 4·60 |
| plus 1 | plus 1 | —0 | — |

COTTON.—The market is steady with a good inquiry for both ready and forward delivery Exporters and Mills are in the market and there is less inclination on the part of dealers to meet the demand. Sales of ready cotton are estimated at about 2,000 bales, and there has also been a fair business done in new Bengals for delivery into next year.

| Growths | Fine | F-G | Good | Delivery |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengals, B G (Ry terms) | 167 | 159 | ... | January |
| Bengals, M G (Ry terms) | 168 | ... | ... | Dec.-Jan. |
| Sind Punjab (M G) | 170 | ... | ... | Do |
| Belati, M G | 178 | 173 | ... | Do |
| Khandesh, (M G) | ... | 169 | ... | Do |
| Dommangaum Poolgaum | 180 | ... | ... | Do |
| Julgaum (M G) | ... | ... | 171 | Do |
| Akola do | | | ... | ... |
| Khamgaum do | fair staple | 180 | 175 | ... |
| Karanja do | | ... | ... | ... |
| Broach do | ... | 205 | ... | 202 March |
| Bhownuggur do | ... | ... | ... | 199.70 May |

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 4th October compared with the previous week :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| LIABILITIES. | | |
| Public Deposits | Rs. 10,99,979 | Decrease. |
| Other Deposits | 8,33,906 | Increase. |
| Credits Undrawn | 4,17,348 | Decrease. |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 8,14,567 | Decrease. |
| Other Authorized Securities | 6,595 | do. |
| Credits on Securities | 58,758 | Increase. |
| Loans do. | 4,12,119 | do. |
| Bills discounted & purchased | 2,22,717 | do. |
| Balance with other Banks | 1,18,905 | do. |
| Cash | 8,71,264 | Decrease. |

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4.
The Manchester Market has been firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols | 93 3-8 |
| 3 per cent Rentes | 100 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan | 106 1-2 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers | 65 3-4 |
| Bar Silver | 23 1-2 |

The sum of about £ 100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

OCT. 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Line Saigon Bangkok working slowly.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique. St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code Addresses should not be used.
Anglo American cable Company announce that daily sailing packet service has been established to forward telegrams from St Lucia to Martinique

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 6th October 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via. | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 0 | 0 | — p.m. | 0 | ... |
| Teheran | 6 | 2 | 9 p.m. | 0 | 43 |
| Suez | 6 | 2 | 40 p.m. | 0 | 14 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th Oct., 1902.

| | Maximum Time H. | M. | minimum Time. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | 1 | 24 | 0 | 1 |
| ,, Karachi | 0 | 20 | 0 | 1 |
| ,, Madras | 0 | 49 | 0 | 5 |

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

FERGUSON—AUSTIN—September 19, at St. Paul's Church Avenue Road, South Hampstead, London, by the Revd Harry Pearson, M.A., Alexander Fletcher Ferguson, C.A Bombay, to Elizabeth Isabel Stuart Austin, grand daughter of J. S. Osborne, Esq., of 48, West Princes Street Glasgow.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LEWIS—September 19, at Ivy Cottage, Ghaziabad, N W P., the wife of Mr A J Lewis, of a daughter.
NEILSON—September 17, at Sirdarpore, Central India, the wife of W. H Neilson, M B, Major, I M S, of a son.
PROCES—September 30, at Glenthorne, Anerley Park, Surrey, the wife of E M Proes, P W D, of a son.
SEMPLE—September 24, at Kasauli, the wife of Major D Semple, R A M C, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BLACK—October 2, at Balclutha, Otago, New Zealand Lottie, the beloved wife of G W Black, Bank of Madras, Colombo.
GRAVES—September 24, in London, of cancer, Colonel Henry Affleck Graves, I S C.

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
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| Second ,, ,, | ,, | 50 | ,, |
| First ,, ,, | ,, | 125 | ,, |

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# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 52m. Sun sets, 5h. 44m. High water 3-21m., 2-46 a. Low water, 9-11m., 8-0a.
Fourth Criminal Session.
Novelty Theatre, the American Biograph, 9 30 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 p. m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. Massilia will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. to-morrow.

A CYCLE ACCIDENT.—Miss A La Costa residing at Byculla, while attempting to ride her cycle past a carriage on Hornby Road was accidentally knocked down by a passing carriage. She received a slight cut on her head for which she was treated at the St. George's Hospital.

GYMKHANA ATHLETIC AND MOUNTED SPORTS.—There will be no meeting on Wednesday, the 8th instant, but the ground will be reserved for practice. The racing track on the Marine Lines Maidan will be open for practice from Wednesday morning. Gentlemen are reminded that entries close on Saturday, the 18th instant.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.—Surkia Fitna, a Hindoo, having a record of eleven previous conviction against him was yesterday committed to the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, by Mr. P. H. Dastur, on a charge of stealing a chotur and a bundi valued at Rs. 2 belonging to Harri Lakhoo.

ABANDONED BY THE PARENTS.—Nana Govind, a mali in the employ of Mr. Nansey Kairaj at Harrington Lodge Mazagon, while cutting grass in the compound of his master's bungalow on Saturday, found a Hindu male child aged about two years lying on the grass crying. The child has been accepted by the sisters of the Foundling Home, Mazagon.

DEATH OF MR. L. H. MEGUSI.—Mr. Limjibha Hormusji Megusi expired at Bilimora last Sunday at the age of eighty. He had been afflicted with gout for the last two years. The deceased possessed property in the vicinity of Bilimora, and was the head of the Parsee Anjuman there. He was pious and charitable, and his death has occasioned great sorrow among the inhabitants of the town.

BATHING FATALITY—Dadoo Tookaram, a Hindu aged twenty-two years, went to bathe in the mill tank in the compound of the Bombay Flour Mill at Mazagon Road, on Saturday, and whilst standing on the edge of the tank throwing water over himself, he accidentally slipped and fell into the tank and was drowned in the presence of his cousin Bhow Dhondoo and four other persons. After making necessary inquiries, the police allowed the body to be disposed of.

present husband seven months since. The husband refused to maintain her son, and they had frequent quarrels over it. On Saturday evening the husband told her that he would send the boy to his uncle. This she did not like and rather than part with her son she preferred that they should both die together.

THE BAND AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of Major W. S. Delamain and Officers the Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play at Messrs. W B Green and Company's Apollo Bender Restaurant the following programme of music, under the direction of M. Fredilis, Band Master, to-day commencing at 7 p. m :—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | Under the double eagle ... Wagner |
| Overture | Mirella ... Gounod |
| Valse | Her Majesty's ... Latitzky |
| Selection | Casino Girl ... Moncton |
| Cornet Solo. | Jeanne Hachette ... Concone |

By kind permission of Major W. S. Delamain and officers the Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M Fredilis, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m., on Wednesday :—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | Camperdouni ... Clode |
| Overture | Tancredi ... Rossini |
| Valse | Casino Tauze ... Gung'l |
| Selection | Tannhauser ... Wagner |
| Clarionet Solo. | Les Almeehounes ... Le Theire |
| Selection | Les Cloches de Corneville ... Planquette |
| Dance | Japanese ... Jones |

ZOROASTRIAN CALENDAR.—Mr. Muncherji Hoshangji Jagosh, the proprietor of the "Vartman Press," has just issued his usual Parsi Calendar for the Yezdezardi year 1272, corresponding with the Christian-era 1902-03. This calendar is very useful to the Parsi community, in addition to the usual matter to be found in an almanack, it contains a variety of subjects mostly useful to the Parsis and the commercial community at large. The principal topic in this volume is the census report of the officer entrusted with the work of enumerating of the inhabitants of the city of Bombay. Results from which relating to the Parsis are tabulated forms. In the city of Bombay, [illegible] on the day of the enumeration 24,277 males and 21,954 females, making together 46,231 Parsis. In the Native States of the Bombay Presidency there were 34,968 males and 32,879 females, giving a total of 67,847 Parsis. There were 14,325 unmarried males of different ages and 10 883 unmarried females. This statement must dispel the erroneous notion prevailing among the community that there are more unmarried females than males.

A FALSE COMPLAINT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Kanabdas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Tulsidas Valji was charged with the theft of a "bundi" belonging to one Jamnadas Nanji at the instance of Bindesari Poolbai a watchman in the Moolji Jetha market. Evidence showed that on Sunday last at about 11-30 p. m. accused had been to Moolji Jetha market in search of a person named Moolji. He went past the shop of one Ghela Gulliah in the market where complainant was lying asleep with his "bundi" hung on the lock of the shop. Accused stopped at the shop to see who was asleep there. In the meantime Bindesari, the watchman, came up and charged him with stealing the "bundi" of the complainant, and handed him to the police. Complainant said that when he woke up he found his "bundi" lying by his side between him and the boards of the shop. Inspector Power, before whom the accused was placed by the police sepoys, said that when the complainant was brought before him Jamnadas had his "bundi" on him. The Magistrate said that the watchman had brought a false and vexatious complaint against the accused and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 25. The fine if recovered was ordered to be paid to the accused as compensation.

RECOGNITION OF MERITORIOUS SERVICES.—A public meeting of the Pathare Prabhu community was held on Sunday, under the presidency of Mr. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, Solicitor, in Mr. Nanu Narayan Kothare's hall, for the purpose of recognising the services of Messrs. Jagonnath Anandrao Desai and Luximan Vinayak Jayakar as Managers of the Pathare Prabhu Health Camps and Fever Hospital for the last two years. Two gold watches were presented to them out of the funds specially raised among the residents of the Health Camps and some of the members of the Prabhu community, and two silver pens of beautiful workmanship were presented to them as a special gift from Mr. Moroba Ramkrishna Kirtikar, one of the prominent members of the community. Suitable speeches were made by Messrs. Sitaram Gopinath Rane, Nanu Narayan Kothare, Gajanan Bhasker Vaidya, and Ballaji Sitaram Kothare, eulogizing the services of the two gentlemen which were rendered at the most critical times at great personal risks. The president in his interesting speech also dwelt on the self-sacrificing spirit of the two Managers, and expressed the grateful thanks of the entire community to the Plague and Municipal authorities but for whose sympathy, advice, and co-operation neither the Managers nor the energetic Secretary, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassinathji, J. P., would have been able to do half the good they did for the safety of the lives of their caste brethren. Messrs. Desai and Jayakar having briefly replied in accepting the gifts, Mr. Vasudeo Narayan Zaoba sang a few verses accompanied by harmonium and tabla, and the meeting dispersed.

✓SISTER NIVEDITA AT GIRGAUM.—The residents of the Goregaumkar Buildings, Girgaum, invited Sister Nivedita to address a gathering on Saturday afternoon. Invitation were issued to outsiders also, and there was a large attendance. On her arrival Sister Nivedita took off her boots and then approached her seat, near which on a table stood an enlarged photograph of Swami Vivekananda. She was introduced in a few words by Principal Deodhar, and then she addressed the female portion of the audience first, her remarks being literally translated by Principal Deodhar. She afterwards addressed the male portion of the audience on the subject of female education, female enlightenment, and female emancipation. Mr. Deodhar thanked her on behalf of the whole audience for her instructive addresses. Mrs. Sumatibai Nanuji placed a garland of flowers around the photograph of Swami Vivekananda and presented Sister Nivedita with a fine bouquet. In acknowledging the vote of thanks she said: I thank you very much indeed for the welcome you have given me in this meeting, under the open sky with a green tree before us a calm tree which to Europe is a promise of great victory (Cheers). I wish every woman would promise me that if I come to Bombay again she would come to meet me in such a place as this (Cheers). After holding a brief conversation with Mrs Sumatibai Nanuji and Mrs Nanu Narayan Kothare in English, she left the place amidst loud cheers, and was conducted to the library of the Goregaumkar Buildings where she spent a few minutes and then took leave of the promoters of the meeting.

## HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 7.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

860-00—Smitham Band N—Vithaldas Dhurandas and others vs The Municpal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.—Crawford B and Co. Part heard.
713-00—Framjee and D—Jinabai vs Currimbhai Ebrahim and others—Thackurdas and Co.
421-01—Wadia and G—rustomjee Ardesir Spencer vs Fazul Peeru Mahomed and others—M J and M.
216-00—Sorabjee and J—Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Kalliandas Vithaldas and others—Edgelow G and W. (For trial on merits).
328-98—Thakurdas and Co—Jaikisondas Gangadas vs Runchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.
256-02—Framjee and D—Fatmabai widow and others vs Abdool Sakur—Bhaishanker K and G.
181-02—Thakurdas and Co—Ladakhbhoy Hassam vs Suleman Goolam Hoosein—Ardeshir H D and Co.
263-02—Marathbai J and M—Motilal Dayabhai and another vs Ratanji Sorabji Nusserwanjee Talati and another—Unwalla and P.
398-01—Wadia and G—N C Macleod vs Morarjee Anundjee and others—Little and Co.
46-01—Edgelow G and W—Runchordas Vundravandas and others vs Dharamdas Jumnadas—Tyabjee D and Co
708-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy vs Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Knight—Nanu and H.
631-01—Captain and V—Bai Kaber and another vs Amerchand Madhowjee and others—Madhubhai D and J and Little and Co Partly decided.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Contested Chamber.

For Judgement.

301-02—Dikshit and D—Dholsajee Hakamchand and another vs Bai Manibai widow and another—M R Vakil.

Summery Suit to be heard in chambers.

458-02—Madhowjee V—Shriprasad Shrinivas vs Badamvmpraj. For consent decree.
133-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Rahimtoola Rajan vs Karrimbhoy Ebrahim and others—Edgelow G and W.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

3-02—In person—Gunputrao Moroba Poy

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

789-01—Bhaishanker and K and G—Kawasjee Bomanjee Haman Behram vs Oosman Jamal Vayani and another—Edgelow G and W and Ardeshir H and D.
258-02—Smetham B and N—Robert Dalton vs John Stanley Smith and others—Little and Co.
294-93—Mavji H and M—Motilal Sowaram vs Hirachand Harakchand and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
427-98—Crawford B and Co—Sir Edward Ezra Albert Sassoon and others vs Huzmukhroy Sivram and others—Tyabjee D and Co and M H and M—Part heard.
183-03—Payne G S and M—Hafizbai widow vs Kazi Abdul Karim bai Kazi and others—Dikshit and D Payne G S and M.

Testamentary Suits.

26-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Salaymahomed Allarakia vs Ahmedbhoy Hadjiboy—Malla and M.
2-02—Muljee C and V—Gangajee Ukurda vs Bai Jethibai widow—Walia and G.
35-01—Manekjee J and H—Jewrai Dewjee vs Madhawdas Goculdas Paste—Little and Co.
39-01—Little and Co—Jugmohundas V urjeewandas vs Jootha bhoy Raghowjee—Edgelow G and W.

## FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE HON. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at an adjourned sitting of the Sessions Court yesterday.

### THE WILL FORGERY CASE.

Bhaichand Naran, Gordhan Gopal Soni, Shapurjee Hormusji Todiwalla, Vithal Jumakhram, and Varjivandas alias Kalidas Bhaichand, were again placed at the bar, No. 1 charged with fraudulently and dishonestly using as genuine a forged will, and the rest of the accused with abetment of the offence.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, with Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co., Mr. Jardine appeared for Nos. 1, 4, and 5, Mr. Dawar for No. 2, and Mr. Strangman for No. 3. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. J. Jack, Foreman.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. T. W. Lasham | Mr. Hirjibhai P. Karani |
| ,, F. C. Macrae | ,, G. R. Johnston |
| ,, John Reed | ,, B. Atmaram |
| ,, Krishnarao N. Rane, | ,, Motilal Canjee. |

The examination of Mr. P. N. Billimoria, solicitor, was continued. He said the third accused explained to him why he had not instructed Mr. Cama solicitor, whose managing clerk he was, on behalf of Gordhan Nursey. The accused told him that Mr. Cama had sent a notice to Gordhan Nursey on behalf of a client on a previous occasion; that Gordhan Nursey was a poor man and was only able to pay out of pocket expenses; and that Mr. Cama was in consequence not willing to take up the case. The witness further stated that he had examined some of the books lodged by Gordhan Nursey, and he believed they were not tampered with. He had not seen all the books.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, the witness said he formed the acquaintance of the third accused while he was articled to Messrs Wadia and Gandhi, solicitors. The accused was then a managing clerk of that firm. The witness had always found him an honest and straightforward man. With reference to the filing of the affidavit of documents the witness said the accused was anxious to expedite it. He considered that Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga were more in fault than himself in respect of giving inspection of books. They were guilty of great delay, and the witness had to protest against it on several occasions. The witness wanted the books produced by Gordhan Nursey, to be lodged in the Prothonotary's office, as his client was a poor man. Whenever Gordhan Nursey was in Bombay he gave instructions to the witness personally. Gordhan did not appear to him to be simpleminded, nor did he appear to be a tool in the hands of the accused Shapurji. During the whole business, the witness never saw the second accused Gordhan Gopal. Beyond making an allegation that one of the books had been tampered, Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga did not proceed to establish it. They did not point out to the witness how it was tampered. When Harivallabh's will was found, his client Gordhan Nursey did not express any surprise about it. The witness did not know the reason why the last book was withheld from inspection by his client Gordhan Nursey.

Mr. Girdharlal Harilal Mehta, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga, and Girdharlal, solicitors, and Vinayek Bhai Talpade, a solicitor's clerk, were next examined on points dealing with the obtaining of probate of the will, and in connection with the manner in which affidavits of documents were prepared.

The trial was then adjourned to this (Tuesday) morning.

## ALLEGED NEGLIGENT CONSTRUCTION OF A DRAIN.

### ACTION AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.

THE HON. Mr. Justice Tyabjee heard at the High Court yesterday, a suit brought by Vithalda Dharamdas and others against the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, in which the plaintiffs prayed that the defendants may be ordered and decreed to pay a compensation for the damage caused to their house in Banganga Road, Walkeshwar, by the improper, negligent, and unskilful way in which a drain was constructed and left open in the road, the sum of Rs. 5,628 if the houses are allowed to be rebuilt, or the sum of Rs. 11,000 if the houses are ordered to be pulled down, together with the sum of Rs. 180 and the additional sum of Rs. 18 per month "pendente lite" for loss of rent.

Mr. Robertson and Mr. Baikes, instructed by Messrs. Smetham Byrne, and Noble, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that they were possessed of and entitled to certain land with three houses situated on the east side of the Banganga Tank, Walkeshwar. In June, 1900 the defendant excavated a trench for a pipe drain in the public passage on the east side of the plaintiffs' houses, and extending along the whole length of the Baganga Tank from north to south. The trench was about 7 feet in depth, and had at intervals masonry inspection chambers built therein. The excavation was made across the natural slope of the hill on which the plaintiffs property was situated. Towards the end of June, and on the 1st July, 1900, there were very heavy falls of rain, and in consequence of the excavation the storm water from the hill side, which otherwise would have passed over the surface of the ground into the tank, was collected in the excavation, and made its way underground by percolating between the subsoil and the top of the lower hard stratum of earth. The subsoil became softened into mud, and was carried away underground. In consequence of this, on the 1st of July, the whole of the side of the hill, on which the plaintiffs' houses stood, slipped, and caused very great damage to two of the houses. The plaintiffs said the slip of the hillside and the damage caused thereby to the houses, were caused by the defendant having improperly and negligently excavated and kept open the trench at a time when heavy rain might be expected, and by the improper, negligent and unskilful way in which the work was carried out. The plaintiffs said the defendant ought to have taken sufficient precautions if he made the excavation in the rainy season to carry off the storm water and to prevent it from collecting in the trench. Mr. Gostling, Civil Engineer, had reported that it would cost the sum of Rs. 5,623 to repair the damage to the plaintiffs' houses as they now stood, but the defendant had given them notice to pull down the houses as they were alleged to be in a dangerous condition. If the houses were pulled down, it would cost about Rs. 11,000 to rebuild the same. Moreover, until the houses were repaired or rebuilt, they could not be occupied by tenants.

The defendant, in his written statement, stated that he did not know nor did he admit that the land and houses in question were the property of the plaintiffs. He, however, admitted that a trench was excavated for a pipe drain in the public passage on the east side of the houses, but he did not admit the correctness of the measurements of it as given in the plaint. He denied that the damage complained of was caused as alleged, or was due in any way to the excavation of the trench. The defendant said the trench was filled in before or by the morning of 30th June. He also denied the charge of carrying out the work of excavation in an improper, negligent, and unskilful manner, and said he was not liable for any damage which the plaintiffs might have suffered.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 3 | 2 | 8 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 11 | 9 | 34 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara-talao and Khumbharwada | 4 | 3 | 24 |
| D Retwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 4 | 5 | 29 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Total | 23 | 22 | 122 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 120,317 | 93,573 | |
| Same date last year | 16 | 39 | 131 |

## DEPARTURE OF BOER PRISONERS.

The British India steamer Palitana, Captain W. Le Marchand, which sails to-day for Zanzibar and South East African coast ports via Marmugoa, carries, besides other passengers, two officers and 130 released Boer prisoners of war, from different camps in India, who have paid their own passage.

## THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCT. 6.

Monday :—Pressure has again risen and is now in considerable to very large excess over the whole of the Indian region. A few showers have fallen in North-East and South India and the North-West Himalayas. Berhampur has received one and a half inches, Tinnevelly one, and Jessore, Darjeeling, Gorakhpur, Rawalpindi, Srinagar, Cochin, Trincomalee and Colombo each about half an inch. Practically no rain has fallen in Burma. The temperature of the past 24 hours was in general excess in the Peninsula, and in general defect in North East India and Upper Burma

### THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs Gaddum and Company have received the following reports :—

JALGAUM-JAMODE. OCTOBER. 4.

It is quite bright clear, sunny and calm Crops are progressing satisfactorily. Jowari plants need a good shower or two of rain.

BARSI, OCTOBER 5.

Cotton crop is in excellent condition. Reports from the district are cheeful.

WADHWAN, OCTOBER 5.

Weather fine, bright and seasonable for the growing crops. Cotton plants progressing satisfactorily and are healthy. Harrowing and weeding is pushed on generally. Reports from the surrounding villages are cheerful.

### TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 6TH OCTOBER 1902.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain Crop prospects generally good.
Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain Cotton picking commenced. Crop prospects generally good.
Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain Teelseed and cotton plants slightly damaged by insects and disease.
Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun.
Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain Cotton picking partial [illegible] footer-[illegible] Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain All crops doing well.
Be[illegible]y, but no rain Cotton plants flour[illegible]
An[illegible]sonable All crops doing well.
Kha[illegible] Bright, no sign of rain Cotton plants showing Food-grains doing well.
Dhulia[illegible]onable Cotton plants showing bolls All crops doing well.
Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain.
Broach.—Fair, sunny weather Cotton plants flourishing [illegible]d-grains and all crops doing well Crop prosp[illegible]enerally good.
Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain, Mornings cold and d[illegible]
Woodhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.
Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy Cotton plants flourishing.
Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted in western districts for later sowings. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.
Barsi.—Sufficient rain fallen generally Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton prospects much improved. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.
Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally.
Bellary.—Cotton plants could scarcely look better Food-grains doing well.

### RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla In. Cts. | Esplade. In. Cts. | Fort. In. Cts. | Colaba In. Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 65 12 | 69 29 | 69 67 | 70 40 |
| Monday, Oct 6 | 00 00 | 00 00 | 00 00 | 00 00 |
| Total | 65 12 | 69 29 | 69 67 | 70 40 |
| Total fall to Oct 6 1901. | 90 28 | 84 50 | 87 48 | 74 93 |
| Total fall to Oct 6 1900. | 72 77 | 73 49 | 73 31 | 69 12 |

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 6TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Sind, Rajputana, Berar, United Province, Kathiawar, Central Provinces and at Malegaon and Bangalore, and slightly elsewhere. Gradients are slight and pressure is irregular.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Karachi and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature has been 5° to 9° in excess of the normal at Veraval, Surat, Cochin and Bellary, and the minimum 6° to 9° in excess at Lahore, Sirsa, Agra and Karachi. Elsewhere variations are small. The temperature ranged from 104° at Jacobabad to 65° at Aurangabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Malegaon, Poona, Ratnagiri, Goa, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore Cuddapah, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, and Colombo, and clear at other places. Humidity shows a large increase at Ahmedabad, Jamnagar, Surat and Trichinopoly.

Rain.—About three-quarters of an inch fell at Colombo and Cochin, a quarter of an inch at Coimbatore, and light showers at Belgaum and Karwar.

Weather.—Pressure is from one to two-tenths above the normal over the whole reporting area. Weather is therefore likely to be fine and settled though possibly there may be showers in Ceylon and extreme south of the Peninsula.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 5th October, 1902.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | inches 29·938 |
| Temperature of the Air | degrees 84·0 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 79·3 |
| Dew Point | 77·6 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0·814 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) | 6·2 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day | degrees 88·3 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 p.m.) | 81·2 |
| General Directions of wind | SE. NNE, ENE, SSW. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours | miles 114 |
| Fall of Rain | 0·01 |
| Total fall during month | 0·03 |
| ,, year | 70·40 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th October | 0·00 |

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

## A FEMALE DACOIT IN MAN'S CLOTHES

Mr. F. X. De Souza, Additional Sessions Judge of Khandesh, in July last, convicted Tukya walad Dhakya of belonging to a gang of dacoits and sentenced him to transportation for life. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court

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THE LARGEST

THE BEST.

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*NOTICE.*

*LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, HER EXCELLENCY LADY NORTHCOTE, the MILITARY and the PRIVATE SECRETARIES, the MEDICAL OFFICER, and the A.-D.-C. in waiting, which cannot be delivered at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND, by 7 a. m., on WEDNESDAY, 8th Octboer, 1902, should be ADDRESSED to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR, until further notice.*

*C. H. HILL,*
*Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.*

*Ganeshkhind, 29th September, 1902.*

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1902.

## THE OWNERSHIP OF MERCHANT VESSELS.

"WHAT is a British ship?" is a question which has been asked and answered, probably thousands of times, since we first heard of what Mr. Pirie called "the community of interests established purely for commercial purposes and on business principles in regard to the Transatlantic Ferry." Assurances have been given and repeated that the Combine will not cause a single ship to be transferred from the British to a foreign flag. It is, therefore, desirable to have the definition lest our cousins demonstrate to us that an eel-pie is a pigeon. Mr. Edmund Robertson, K. C., the other day, told us that under the law, as it now is, the British Mercantile Marine is a purely technical expression. A British ship is simply a ship owned entirely by British persons. If any other person acquires a share in a British ship it loses its national character, and if the British national character is improperly assumed, the ship, as the President of the Board of Trade recently laid down, becomes subject to forfeiture. But a person in this case, Mr. Robertson points out, includes a corporation. The list of qualified persons includes any incorporated company established under the laws of some part of the British dominions and having its principal place of business within those dominions. But by the law of Great Britain and her colonies, any person of any nationality may own a share or all the shares in a British company, even if that company owns a British ship and nothing else. We have the authority of the President of the Board of Trade for saying that there is nothing to prevent that: through the operation of the law of companies a British ship may be owned partially, or predominantly, or even entirely by foreigners without losing the British national character or forfeiting its right to fly the British flag. An illustration of what is meant is furnished by the fact that "two of the British vessels acquired some years ago by the interests now supporting the Combine had been, before they were transferred to the American flag, owned to the extent of ninety per cent. by American capital." It is a strange deviation from primary principles which permits the existence of such an anomaly, for the British law until the middle of the nineteenth century was directed to ensure that British ships should be wholly owned by British subjects; to protect the native shipbuilding trade by excluding foreign-built ships, generally speaking, from the right of registry under the British flag; and to encourage native seamen and ensure a supply of sailors for the Navy by requiring that the mates and at least a large proportion of the crew of a British ship should be British subjects.

Mr. E. L. de Hart fully discusses the subject of the ownership of merchant vessels in the new number of the "Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation," and compares the shipping laws of Europe. He shows us how the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894 let in the foreigner by describing the persons qualified to be owners of British ships as including "bodies corporate established under and subject to the laws of some part of the British dominions, and having their principal place of business in those dominions." It is specifically laid down that if a person used the British flag and assumes the British national character on board a ship owned in whole or in part by any persons not qualified to own a British ship for the purpose of making the ship appear to be a British ship, it is subject to forfeiture, unless the assumption has been made to escape capture by an enemy or by a foreign ship of war in the exercise of some belligerent right. The owner or agent of the corporation must also declare that to the best of his knowledge and belief no unqualified person or body of persons is entitled as owner to any legal or beneficial interest in the ship or any share therein. Yet it is possible for a British ship to be owned by ninety per cent. of foreigners. This anomaly, however, we find, does not exist only in English law. The theory that a company is an entity whose character does not depend on that of its individual members, seems to have been pushed to the same extreme logical conclusion in the jurisprudence of other countries and in nearly every State a company incorporated under its laws and carrying on business in its territory is in the same position as a subject or citizen. Sweden furnishes the only exception, for under that law of that country to entitle a ship to be considered Swedish requires that all the shareholders shall be Swedish subjects. If such were the law in England as was originally, no doubt, contemplated, Mr. de Hart shows that it would affect the right of British Railway Companies to own sea-going ships, as some shares in all of them belong to aliens. The foreigner finds it pays him better to invest in British securities than in those of his own country, and it would be hard to find a large company among whose share-holders no foreigner may be found. For the investment of Mr. Kruger's little bag of specie, it will be remembered; English securities were held to be the most desirable.

American law was modelled on our own, and until recently restricted the right of non-resident citizens to own ships. A vessel lost the benefits of registry if owned in whole or in part by a natural-born citizen who usually resided in a foreign country, unless he was a Consul of the United States, and now, before the register is granted, the President or Secretary must swear that the ownership of the vessel by the company without specifying the names of the members and his oath is sufficient without requiring the oath of any other person interested or concerned in the vessel. The German law, as amended in 1899, provides that only those merchant ships are entitled to carry the German flag which are the exclusive property of German subjects. If the part-proprietor of a German loses his nationality, or if a share in a ship becomes vested in a foreigner otherwise than by a sale, the ship retains the right to use the German flag for a year, and within six months a sale of the unqualified owner's interest may be ordered on the application of a majority of the co-owners. The alienation by a part-owner of his interest without the consent of his co-owners is prohibited, a transgression of this provision involving the loss of right to carry the German flag. The difference of the German law from our own gave rise to the rumours that the German shipowners had been able to make better terms with Mr. Pierpoint Morgan than our own. The law of France provides that a French company is entitled to own a French ship, whatever proportion of its shares be held by foreigners, on the ground that the national character of a company depends solely on its domicile and is not affected by the nationality of its shareholders—in effect practically the same as our own. In Italy the rights of aliens are more restricted, and if a foreigner acquires more than one-third of an Italian ship he must dispose of the excess by public auction. Other countries are more strongly opposed than our own to the employment of foreign masters and men, but the law of the country is so accommodating as our own, either as regards the ownerships and registration of ships or their navigation. Holland perhaps is the most generous of our neighbours in letting the registry of a vessel hold good until ownership becomes entirely vested in foreigners. We are proud of our maritime supremacy, prouder perhaps than we ought to be, seeing that the foreigner owns so large a share in it. But in granting the new subsidies to Transatlantic vessels it may be desirable to try and prevent so large a proportion of foreigners benefiting by them to such an extent as those mentioned in connection with the Combine.

VICTORIAN POLITICS. VICTORIA has just experienced the excitement of a general election in which the issue before the country was unusually clear and simple. Two years ago the Peacock Ministry was returned to power pledged to carry out a policy of retrenchment and reform. For some years the Victorian expenditure has been increasing without a corresponding increase of revenue. Federation has not improved the financial situation, and at the same time the Colonists declare that they cannot support any greater burdens of taxation. Sir Alexander Peacock's Government, however, was not able to make ends meet; its administration since it took office has been the reverse of economical, and none of the promised reforms have been carried. The revenue last year was better than usual, but at the end of the twelve months there was a deficit of £400,000 to be added to the accumulated deficits of previous years. The results of the administration during the current year promised to throw the finances of the Colony still further behind to the tune of another £700,000; and at the same time it is charged against the Peacock Ministry that they have not carried out needful public works. Four months ago the Victorian Parliament dismissed the Peacock Government, and Mr. W. H. Irvine and his colleagues took office. They were pledged to a reform of the constitution and the improvement of the finances, but in setting about their policy of retrenchment they were met by secessions from their own ranks as well as the opposition of the other side. One of their first proposals was a bill to make a graduated percentage reduction on all public salaries over £125 a year. The civil servants naturally opposed this measure, and among other symptoms of dissatisfaction was the organization of a strike of the employees on the State railways. The new Government were firm and checked the threatened strike. In Parliament the Labour Party added their weight to the Opposition in support of the civil servants, and the Government were defeated. To the surprise of the members the Ministry thereupon adjourned the House and immediately asked the Governor to dissolve Parliament. The seceders naturally repented their desertion of the Government when they were straightway sent to invite the opinions of their constituents on the retrenchment policy. In the elections the Irvine Ministry, as Reuter told us the other day, were overwhelmingly victorious, and they have now the opportunity to carry out the programme they have set before themselves. It may be said that a policy of cutting down official salaries is not a revelation of high finance; but it is at any rate daring if not heroic. The electors have shown that they are not prepared to submit to enhanced taxation, and if a State is to be run on business principles the first attempts at retrenchment must be directed at expenditure. The State service is not likely to suffer by a wise curtailment of an overgrown salary list, and it indicates a great deal of courage on the part of the Irvine Government that they did not hesitate to attack the vested interests of the civil service. It is amusing to read that officials sought to intimidate the Government by threats of resignation, and were subsequently greatly surprised when they were taken at their word. In this matter the civil servants and the Labour Party have found themselves on the horns of a dilemma. They entered into a compact, but the public merely looked upon the question as taxpayers, and the curious alliance failed to effect its purpose. Besides the work of financial reorganisation which they have to carry out the Irvine Ministry have been returned on a definite promise to reform the constitution in such a manner as to secure simplicity and economy in the working of Parliament and to increase the efficiency and representative character of both Houses. They also propose to reinstate the Factories Acts, which broke down under political opposition, until the whole question of factory legislation can be dealt with by Parliament. After retrenchment the most important point of the Government's programme is constitutional reform and it is proposed to introduce a clause in the Bill providing for a dissolution within six months from the date at which the Reform and Redistribution Bills receive the Royal assent.

MR. TALBOT'S BOOK. As briefly stated the other day, Mr. Talbot, F. I. S., of the Indian Forest Service, has just brought out a new edition of his very compact and highly instructive work entitled "Trees, Shrubs, and Woody Climbers of the Bombay Presidency," a volume of 400 pages, which is published by the Government Central Press, and which will be welcomed by all will-be students of Botany. Eight years ago the first edition of this excellent work was issued, and since then a number of trees and shrubs and climbers new to Bombay have been discovered and included in the present edition. The synopsis of the natural orders and the keys to the genera and species have been recast and arranged, so that the reader may now be enabled to more easily determine the names of the trees, etc., found in the Bombay Forests. Some time ago Mr. Herbert Stone of the Imperial Institute drew attention to the fact that in botanical works as a rule authors omitted to record in them the economic uses, etc., to which the various plants which they described were put. Mr. Talbot in his new edition has repaired this omission by introducing additional matter of this description into it along with a large number of vernacular names—a feature which certainly adds very much to the interest of the book. It is a matter of regret that our limited knowledge of the life histories of the large number of plants included in the Indian local flora as well as the small number of botanical workers on the field effectually prevent the writing of a work like Mathien's Flore Forestiere de la France—a model of its kind. It is gathered, however, that the author hopes to supplement his present work by a handbook on the lines of Brandis' Flora of North-Western and Central India, with a companion volume of convenient-sized plates, the work of Miss Talbot, of a large proportion of the species described. The publication of such a work will be costly no doubt; but the combination of Botanist and Artist is so uncommon an occurrence that we venture to hope that the Bombay Government who have already given the author such encouragement by publishing the present volume at their expense will not permit the opportunity, as is here offered, to pass without bringing out this larger work. Mr. Talbot is to be congratulated on having executed his present task in a highly creditable manner.

Mr. A. U. Fanshawe, Director-General of the Post Office, has been obliged to go to the Walker Hospital, Simla.

Maharaja Sir Pertab Singh of Idar is visiting Delhi to inspect the Camp of the Imperial Service Troops.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 13th September, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1901 of 74,218 maunds and Rs. 9,882 in the earnings.

A CLUB for those unhappily married is said to have just been organised in Brussels. The Secretary is likely to be besieged with applications for entrance if, as is affirmed, the Club occupies itself with endeavouring to obtain divorces for its members.

PROMPTED by the feeling that it was his duty, a well-known Bishop once remonstrated with one of his clergy for attending the meet of a local hunt. "Well, your Lordship," replied the offender, "I really do not see that there is any more harm in hunting than in going to a ball." "I presume," answered his Lordship, "that you refer to having seen my name among those who attended Lady A—'s ball; but I assure you throughout the whole evening I was never once in the same room as the dancers." "That, my Lord, is exactly how I stand—I was never once in the same field as the hounds." Then the bishop sat down and silence reigned.

AN extraordinary story of an elephant employed in a timber yard is told in the latest number of "Animal Life" (Messrs Hutchinson's new Natural History magazine). A number of logs had to be moved by him, and only one remained when the bell rang for ceasing work. Of course, the elephant knew the bell and what it meant, and was sauntering away, when the Foreman bade him move the last log. He did not object, but, with all his tugging and straining, did not manage to lift it. Seeing this, the foreman called up a second elephant to help, but even the two together did no good—the log could not be stirred. It must be left. Next day to the foreman's astonishment, when the bell rang for beginning work the first elephant marched straight up to the log, lifted it quite easily, and carried it to its proper place.

DELHI'S gain will be London's loss. English people who can afford to do what they like and (to make the definition complete) who always do it, have decided to be extremely interested in the Durbar. "See Delhi and—not die, but return at once to London," expresses the fashion of the moment. The shipping companies tell one that it is almost useless to apply for a passage in many of the best ships which reach India about the time of the Durbar. Lord Kitchener will sail on the Egypt, and among those who have already booked berths on this and other ships are the Duke and Duchess of Portland, Lord and Lady Crewe, Sir Michael and Lady Lucy Hicks-Beach, Lord Durham, Lord and Lady Pembroke, Lord and Lady Jersey, and Sir Edgar and Lady Helen Vincent. But even the Durbar will not prevent London from having the fresh experience which the new reign and the autumn session of Parliament make possible—a real winter "season."

THERE was opened last month, very unostentatiously, an extension of the Jodhpure Bikanir Railway, which gives much more direct communication between the Punjab and Western Rajputana, and appreciably reduce the mileage between Lahore and Bombay. We refer to the metre-gauge link between Suratgarh and Bhatinda. The distance from Lahore to Bombay by the broad-gauge route throughout is 1,293 miles; by the B. B. and C. I. Railway route, via Bhatinda and Rewar 1,139 miles; and by the newly-opened Jodhpur-Bikanir route, via Bhatinda, 1,073 miles. Thus the metre-gauge route has now an advantage of 220 miles over its broad-gauge rival, and, in spite of the two transhipments at Ahmedabad and Bhatinda, should be in a position to compete for the through passenger traffic (if only on the score of cheapness), provided adequate arrangements are made for the comfort of travellers, and a sufficiently fast and convenient train-service is established. The Jodhpur Bikanir Railway is at some disadvantage, no doubt, by being hemmed in by the B. B. and C. I. line at its northern and southern extremities; but it may be found to the interests of the two metre-gauge lines to combine in competition with the broad-gauge rivals, and the public would welcome a convenient alternative route between Bombay and the north.

## TO ABOLISH CONSUMPTION.

### HOW TO END THE DISEASE IN BRITAIN.

BY ELPHINSTONE V. A. MAITLAND.

At the Sanitary Institute Congress held at Manchester, Dr. Rhodes showed that 42,000 persons died in Great Britain of consumption yearly, and that £1,000,000 was spent in poor law rates alone on those who suffered from this disease. He added that one-eleventh of the pauperism of the country was due to consumption, and in consequence of it the working classes were losing in wages about £11,000,000 a year.

The second year of King Edward's reign and of the twentieth century can be rendered ever memorable as the first year of a victorious State-directed campaign against one of Britain's most cruel, insidious and formidable foes—the terrible but conquerable scourge, consumption.

The public can save themselves. Will they do it?

Let this be realised. No disease, writes Mr. E. V. A. Maitland in the "Daily Express" in its earlier stages is, under right treatment, more easily curable or more frequently cured, even when unknown to the sufferer.

Let this be realised. No disease, both in its prevention and treatment, has been more profoundly misunderstood and mistreated until 1899 by the whole British medical profession. This is proved by the completeness of the revolution in treatment which has resulted since the "Nineteenth Century" article of Mr. Gibson, published in January 1899, caused a host of leading papers to "boom" the Nordrach (open-air, mental and physical rest, high feeding) treatment.

All over the land a deplorable error is being committed: vast sums are being spent, well-intentioned generosity is being wasted, and the chances and certainties of saving vast numbers of those affected by a terrible disease are being, through ignorance, destroyed. All over the land very large sums of money are being given by individuals or municipalities for the erection, irrespective of climate or site, of sanatoria for the open-air treatment of consumption.

THE REASON WHY.

This must be foolish, as will be seen by a very little consideration of the following question:—

Why do consumptives go to Bournemouth, Mentone, Monte Carlo, Nervi, Algeria, Madeira, St. Moritz, Cape Colony, etc., etc.? Because of the special physical conditions of these places in climate, soil, mountain, sea, shelter, etc. Limited, of course, by the patient's ability to afford it, the great doctor—how rare he is!—selects his patient's retreat with the most careful comparison of competing physical qualifications of other places. Why when a well-reputed London general practitioner had ordered a friend of mine to St. Moritz, did the late Sir Morell Mackenzie almost jump at the patient who told him, and exclaim: "I positively forbid that. It would be madness for you. No. You must go to Monte Carlo." The physical peculiarities of Monte Carlo determined the doctor, whose knowledge of medical treatment of the throat was not limited to drugs, inhalations and compresses.

It is evident, therefore, that to conquer consumption it necessary first to select a suitable spot for the patient under the advice of a first-rate doctor.

Here, then, is the grand initial step. Let the British public at once find the eight or nine doctors in Britain and Europe endowed with the most penetrating and cultivated intelligence, and make these men dictators, give them a chance of being the Napoleons of consumption.

HOW TO DO IT.

Conquest must be achieved by prevention and by cure. 1. Prevention.—There is the seed and there is the soil. We can sterilise the seed (the bacillus), we can sterilise the soil (the human body).

(a) As to the seed—the bacillus. Fresh air and light are fatal to the tubercle bacillus. You cannot cultivate the tubercle bacillus in open air and light. The removal of the window tax greatly reduced the mortality rate from consumption. If the British race wishes to be strong and defend the policy of "the open door" it must practise at home the policy of the open window. Pure air, open air, is life to the consumptive. The rate of mortality of London consumptives is 75 per cent. higher than the country rate—even in spite of consumptives flying from London for fresh air.

We can sterilise the seed and prevent infection by rigorously, under heavy penalties, enforcing certain laws, especially laws forbidding any expectoration anywhere, indoors or out of doors, except into spitting vessels and pocket flasks (Dettweiler's) containing disinfectants; laws forbidding any consumptive sleeping in the same room with another person; laws forbidding any consumptive giving any personal attention to children. Let all municipalities enforce the regulations recommended by circular by the Glasgow Municipality, and let the municipalities periodically visit and disinfect consumptives rooms, carbolicising the floors, beating the carpets, cleaning the walls. Let milk supplies be vigilantly supervised and when infected heavily penalised.

(b) We can sterilise the body by insisting on better ventilation and less overcrowding—in other words, we can render the body sterile soil for the turbecular seed by giving it plenty of oxygen, and so strengthening and making it resistent to the parasite, the tubercle bacillus. Boys and girls under eighteen must be forbidden smoking, and must be physically trained by drill, gymnastics, etc. Severe Adulteration Acts touching the food and drink of the poor must be enforced.

WAR AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

2. Cure.—The proposals that the Government at once devotes its power to a war with consumption with as much seriousness as though it were carrying on a war with a great Power.

A committee of picked men should be appointed to buy and plant grounds and build houses in various selected places—Monte Carlo, Canaries, Algiers, Nervi, Madeira, St. Moritz. Parkstone, etc.—and to elaborate plans for simultaneously treating, under State-directed physicians, 30,000 consumptives. This would mean 60,000 patients every year, as the average treatment would be about six months.

The committee should include such names as Doctors Dettweiler of Falkenstein, and Walther, of Nordrach, and three other picked English doctors; experts on hotel organisation such as Sir Blundell Maple, Mr. Thiem, and Mr. Gordon; an expert on landscape gardening such as Mr. Robinson. The work of the committee may be briefly stated as follows:—

1. To arrange by sufficiently high pecuniary inducements to obtain, at any rate, for, say, five years, as controller-generals of the whole scheme the above-indicated physicians.

2. To determine the places most suitable for different types of consumptives.

3. To estimate the average number of each type which will be treated out of the successive lots of 30,000 patients.

4. To draw up and circulate to all local authorities instructions to guide the local medical committees in their selection and classification of patient for treatment in the different places. The more skilful the selection of the suitable climate, the sooner the war will be over, and the less the cost.

5. To make plans and estimate cost of buying grounds and building sanatoria, with laboratories in each place.

6. To estimate cost of special arrangements for periodical carriage of patients and nurses by trains and steamers to and from these places from and to different centres in the British Isles.

7. To carefully select sufficient medical staffs for each place. If one doctor be allotted to forty patients, 750 doctors at least will be required to attend 30,000 patients, and 100 more doctors will be needed to relieve their colleagues.

The increasing skill of this army of doctors, the periodically lessened number of consumptives, the rigorous enforcement of preventive measures everywhere in these islands—all these concurrently operative factors will rapidly diminish both the number of infected and the chances of fresh infection. The disease will be rapidly brought under control and finally extinguished.

The special virtue of my proposal, beyond its curative efficacy, is its enormous economy of time, effort, money, benefiting both the sufferers and the community.

(Concluded on page 6.)

# TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### THE MARTIAL LAW INQUIRY.

### RETURNED PRISONERS CHARGED WITH TREASON.

### AGITATION AT JOHANNESBURG.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The Royal Commissioners mentioned on the 24th July as proceeding to South Africa to enquire into the sentences passed by Military Courts have sailed homeward.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Forty-one Boers, chiefly Cape Colonists, have arrived at Durban. They are charged with high treason on their return from Ceylon.

A meeting of 2,000 people has been held at Johannesburg. The meeting adopted a resolution to form a political Association to voice the views of the population.

## EMILE ZOLA'S FUNERAL.

### DREYFUS PRESENT.

### THE HOMAGE OF THE PUBLIC.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The funeral of Emile Zola took place at Montmartre yesterday at one o'clock in the afternoon. Enormous crowds were present, but they were orderly. The Minister of Education represented the Government. He delivered an oration.

Dreyfus was present but passed unnoticed.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Zolas' funeral so far from being made the occasion of unseemly turbulence was marked by an extraordinary demonstration of public homage, immense crowds watching in respectful silence.

At the last moment Madame Zola consented to Dreyfus' attendance.

## THE AMERICAN COAL STRIKE.

### MEETING OF THE CABINET.

### A DETERMINED GOVERNOR.

ThePresident and the Members of his Cabinet had a two hours' conference yesterday morning on the subject of the Coal Strike. The proceedings of the Conference are not divulged.

The Governor of Pennsylvania is determined to maintain order even if he is compelled to call out the entire State Militia.

## THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

### DEPARTURE FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Grand Duke Nicholas has left Constantinople for Livadia.

## THE ROYAL PROGRESS THROUGH LONDON.

### SPLENDID MILITARY CAVALCADE.

The King's drive through London on the 25th inst promises to be a splendid military cavalcade Thirty-five thousand troops will be engaged in the streets.

Their Majesties will drive at a walking pace.

## SIR M. HICKS-BEACH AND THE WAR OFFICE.

### "THE OUTSIDE INFLUENCES."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

The "Indian Daily News" special cablegram, dated London the 5th instant, states :—

Mr. Brodrick's reply to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach on the conditions of the War Office has by no means removed the scare which the latter create 2 both in military and political circles. By "outside influences," some say, Sir Michael meant the Court, others that he referred to the smart ladies of society and the entourage of Buckingham palace.

## THE ASSAM LABOUR QUESTION.

### THE "TIMES" AND SIR HENRY COTTON.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" cables :—

The "Times" returns to the charge on the Assam labour question and the controversy between its special correspondent and Sir Henry Cotton, and refutes the latter's assertion that emigration to the tea districts has collapsed.

The "Times" declines to form such a genera conclusion from the results of 1901.

## SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE AND PLYMOUTH.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie on medical advice has decided to abandon his candidature for Plymouth in the Radical interest.

The health of the ex-Lieut.-Governor of Bengal has for some time been far from satisfactory.

## APPOINTMENT FOR DR. LEYDS.

The "Englishman's" special cablegram, dated London the 4th inst., states :—

The Brussel's correspondent of the "Standard" makes the announcement that Dr. Leyds has been appointed a judge in the Dutch East Indies, and leaves Europe immediately.

## NEW DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

It is reported that Canon Dinger succeeds Dr. Bradley, who has resigned, as Dean of Westminster.

## THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

### SIGNS OF WINTER.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent cables:—The weather has again turned intensely cold, and there is every sign of a very early winter.

In parishes where there is no church or chapel some very curious spots have to be selected by the overseers for the posting of voters' lists. The Revising Barrister for North Northamptonshire, whilst revising the list for Beanfield Lawns, a parish with only three houses, was informed that the list was duly hung on a pig-sty. In the neighbouring parish of Glendon the list was fastened to a tree, [illegible]

## THE POLICE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

The meetings of the Police Commission in Simla will only be to discuss details of the inquiry, the general terms of which have been laid down. There will be no examination of witnesses and no public sittings here. The members will leave Simla about the 23rd inst. for Gauhati as they propose to commence their investigation in Assam. Bengal will be taken next, and then the United Provinces, and it is hoped these three provinces will be completed before Christmas, after which the Commission will visit other parts of India.

## WARNING AGAINST JAVA SUGARCANE.

A Press note is issued warning the public against the importation into India of sugarcane from Java which may be liable to introduce amongst Indian cane the disease known in Java as "serch."

## HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

POONA, Oct. 6.

The Harris Football Tournament commenced to-day under fine weather. Owing to the races the attendance was not very large. The local regiment were strongly represented. The match was between the Royal Artillery, Colaba, and the Warwick Regiment. It was a very even one, and ultimately resulted in a draw. Neither side being unable to secure a tie, it will be played to-morrow.

## THE CONFERENCE MEETING.

SHOLAPUR, Oct. 6.

It is resolved to hold this year's Conference at Sholapur on the 25th and 26th October, when almost all the leading gentlemen will be present. Several committees and office-bearers will be appointed. Preparations are going on enthusiastically.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

The following Unattached List Second-Lieutenants are allotted to the Bombay Command:—F. James, G. Russell, M. Carpendale, J. Gataore, G. Ford, C. Barrett, W. Dent, S. Ussher, G. Graham, W. Cook W. Meade, and S. Biggs.

The Native Infantry Reliefs show that the 19th Bombay Infantry go from the Malakand to Baroda, and their place is not to be filled up. This means that the final reduction of the force holding Dargai, the Malakand, and Chakdara will be carried out during the ensuing cold weather. The garrison in future will consist of a detachment of Cavalry, a company of Sappers, and two regiments of Native Infantry. As regards other moves, the 5th Punjab Infantry, belonging to the Frontier Force, will go from the Tochi to Rawalpindi, and the 17th Mussalman Rajputs from Wana to Agra, their place being taken by the 2nd Punjab Infantry from the Tochi. The Bengal regiment for frontier garrison duty is the 4th Jats, which will go from Agra to Dera Ghazi Khan and Thakur outposts.

The Transport Ionian from South Africa is due at Bombay about the 19th instant with the 2nd Royal Highlanders, the 3rd Hussars, and the 24th Bearer Company.

The Government of India have approved of the formation of two pony cart cadres, each under a British Officer, with four warrant and non-commissioned officers ; 580 carts and a native establishment including in peace time sixty drivers and 116 ponies, to be expanded on mobolisation to 669 drivers and twelve hundred ponies.

The scheme provisionally sanctioned three years ago has now been formally approved with some modifications for the organisation of mule cadres in India.

[BOMBAY ARRIVALS OCT. 4.—Brown, Capt Bo, Oxford L I from leave from England.

Pearse 2 Lt, Bo R Scots to join from England.

Dodington, Capt, Oxford L I from leave from England.

Anderson, Major Bo J A General, on duty from England.

Bennett Lt Bo R A, to join from England.

Paymaster, Lt, Bo I M S on duty from England.

Cooke, Lt Bo Yorkshire Regt on leave from Quetta.

Stanley, Lt, Beng R F A from leave from England.

Whiffin, Major Beng 13th Lancers, from leave from England.

Thomson, Major, Beng R A M C on duty from England.

Deane, Capt., Beng. 1st Hampshire Regt, to rejoin from England.

Beatson, Major Beng R F A off leave from England.

Abercrombie Lt Col, Beng. Scots Fusiliars to rejoin from England.

Dobbie Capt Beng 4th Rajputs, from to rejoin England.

Dooley, Lt, Beng 2nd S. Lanc. Regt, off leave from England.

Bundosh, Capt, Beng, off leave from England.

Price, Lt, Punj, 1st Som. L. I. from leave from England.

Walker, Capt, Punj, Cant. Mag. from leave from England.

Dickinson, Lt Col, Punj, Welsh Regt. from leave from England.

Welkington, Lt, Ms., Warwickshire Regt. from leave from England.

Scott, Lt Col, Ms., I. M. S. to rejoin from England.

Moseley, Capt, Ms., 4th Hussars, from leave from England.

DEPARTURES OCTOBER 4.—Orr, Lt, M., 1st Lincolnshire Regt, on leave to England.

Chutterbuck, Capt, Ms., 4th Hussars, on leave to England.

Scott, Lt Col, Ms., I. M. S. to rejoin to Bangalore.

Field, Major, Bo, I. S. C. on leave to England.

Anderson Major Bo J A General on duty to Poona

Hughes Major Bo Oxford L I on leave to England.

Marshall, Major, Punj 17th B L on leave to England.

Campbell Major, Punj, J S Irope, on duty to Umballa.

Walker Capt Punj, Cant Mag, to join to Moltan

Price, Lt Punj 1st Som L I, to rejoin to Rawal Pindi.

Whiffin, Major Beng, 13th B Lancers, to rejoin to Saugor.

Ritchie, Lt Beng S Lanc Regt on M C, to England

Beatson, Major, R A to join to Jubbulpore.

Thompson, Major Beng R A M C, on duty to Calcutta.

Dooley Lt. Beng, 2nd L S Lanc of leave to Jubbulpore.

Aldridge, Major, Beng R A M C, on leave to England.

THE public will be glad to learn that Sir John Woodburn's condition is steadily improving.

A GOOD story of Sir William Mulock, the Canadian Postmaster-General, is related in the "Outlook." Walking along the Strand one day, accompanied by a distinguished London lawyer, he was declaiming about British ignorance of the Dominion. The lawyer laughed at his assertions, and to prove them Sir William decided to ask the next three persons they met if they had ever heard of Canada. The first man said no. The second declared that he knew London well, and could swear that it was nowhere near the Strand. In his most amiable manner Sir William then accosted a flower girl. She looked as though she might have been at a board school, so the Canadian Minister altered his question, and asked her if she was familiar with Ottawa. "Familiar with who?" she replied. "You just go along, [illegible] I'll smack your irty face!"

## RACING AT POONA.

### SIXTH DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 6.

THE big meeting was brought to a successful conclusion this afternoon. The attendance was no very large. Lord and Lady Northcote were present The Civil Service Stakes was won by Mr Apcars Stand Off. The Winners' Handicap was won by Admirer, who ran away and was never caught. In the Commissioners Purse Amarosa romped away an easy winner. There were eight races on the card The first race had fallen through. Tam Ring was placed on the card, but left for Meerut on Sunday last. The following are the details :—

FIRST RACE.—The Home Bred Stakes.—Rs. 1,300 out of which second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. A Handicap for C. B. ponies 14-1 and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr C D's b ch m Namuna 8 st 13 lbs ..... W O

SECOND RACE.—The Desert Handicap.—Rs. 1,300 out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. A Handicap for Arabs and C. B. Ponies, 14 hands and under. Distance—1 1-4 miles.

H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's ch ch h Tom 6 st 2lbs. Dhondi ..... 1
Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles 8 st 9lbs Robinson ..... 2
Mr R R S's g a h Special 8 st Noor Mahomed ..... 3
H H Maharaja Holkar's ch a h Gallant 9 st 5 lbs ..... 0
Mr R D Sethna's b a h Regal 8st 4 lbs ..... 0

Won by three quarters of a length. One length between second and third.—Time 2 mins. 25 1-5secs.

THIRD RACE.—The Poona Handicap.—Rs. 2,000 out of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Horses. Distance—5 furlongs.

H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's ch aus h Vigorous 8st Southall ..... 1
Mr Hajibhoy Vishram's b aus g Harpist 7st Hoyt ..... 2
H H Aga Khan's br aus g Beadsman 9st 2lbs Cowell ... 3
Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Malto 8 st 12 lbs ..... 0
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Victory 8 st 6 lbs ..... 0
Mr N R Chowdhury's bl aus m Amourette 7 st 11 lbs ... 0
Mr D D's b aus g Roscommon 7 st 6 lbs ..... 0
Mr Biswas's b aus g Promontory 7 st ..... 0
Mr N R Chowdhury's ch aus g Tecoota 8 st 5 lbs ..... 0
Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Stand off 10 st 7 lbs ..... 0

Won by a neck. One length between second and third. Time—1 min 2-5 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—The Civil Service Stakes.—Rs. 4,500, (about Rs. 1,000 subscribed by some Members of the Indian Civil Service and the balance from the Fund), the second to receive Rs. 700 and the third Rs. 300 out of the stakes. A Handicap for Horses. Distance 1-2 miles.

Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Stand Off 8 st 8 lbs Robinson... 1
H H Aga Khan & Aga S Shah's b aus m Allie 7st 13lbs Cowell ..... 2
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's ch aus m Loch Cleveden 8 st 7 lbs Southall ..... 3
Mr Anandji Nanji's br aus g Tubal Cain 9st 3 lb Penton 4
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's b aus g Record Reign 10 st ..... 0
Mr J B's b aus g Security 9 st ..... 0
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus m Alix 8st 8lbs 0
Mr N R Chowdury's br aus g Wild Raven 7 st 6 lbs ..... 0
Mr A A Apcar's b c Henry 7 st 2 lbs ..... 0
Mr Mathurdas Gokuldas' ch aus m Gnullo 7 st 1 lb ..... 0
Mr A W P's ch aus g Fitzroe 7 st ..... 0
Mr R R S's br aus g Dumbell 8 st 11 lbs ..... 0
Lt-Col Desaraj Urs' ch aus h Misruley 6 st 10 lbs ..... 0
Nawab Jaffar Ali Khan's b aus g Trustee 6 st 4lbs ..... 0

Won by a length and a quarter. Half a length between second and third. Time—2 mins. 38 1-5 secs.

FIFTH RACE.—The Winner's Handicap.—Rs. 1,500 out of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arabs. Distance—R. C. and distance.

Mr A M Bushari's b a h Admirer 6 st 2 lbs Kamad.... 1
Mr A M Amer's ch a h Hyderi 8 st 8 lbs Ramshaw..... 2
Mr James' ch a h Sandow 6 st Dhondi ..... 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Mameluke 9 st 8 lbs ..... 0
Mr F M Garda's br a h Narunjee 8 st 12 lbs ..... 0
Mr R D Sethna's b a h Regal 7 st 11 lbs ..... 0
Mr A R Amer's b a h Turkish Flag 11 7 st ..... 0
Mr W F Wormald's br a h Baby Boy 6 st 5 lbs ..... 0

Won by one and threequarters of a length. Two lengths between second and third. Time—3 mins 9 4-5 secs

SIXTH RACE.—The October Stakes.—Rs. 1,500 out of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for horses which have not won race value Rs. 2,000 or over. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Cross b aus g Orion 7 st 9 lbs Oneil ..... 1
Aga S Shah's br aus g Swiftsure 9 st 9 lbs Cowell ... 2
Mr Murdoch's b aus g Spark 8 st 10 lbs Penton ..... 3
Messrs Mohamedbhoy & Co's b aus g Planet 8 st 8 lbs ..... 0
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's bl aus g Pop 8st 7 lbs 0
Mr N R Chowdhury's ch aus g Tecoota 7 st 7 lbs ..... 0
Mr Anandji Nanji's bl aus m Overture 7 st 3lbs ..... 0
Lt Col Desaraj Urs' b aus g Trenton 6 st 10 lbs ..... 0

Won by half a length. Same distance between second and third. Time—1 min 3 1-5 secs

SEVENTH RACE.—The Commissioner's Purse.—Rs. 1,500, out of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for ponies 14-1 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr R R S's ch aus m Amaross 9st 9 lbs Penton..... 1
Lt Col Desaraj Urs' br aus m Acme 7 st 9 lbs Omer Khan ..... 2
Mr Hajibhoy Vishram's br aus m Nautilus 7 st 4 lbs Hoyt ..... 3
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus m Key West 9 st 8 lbs ..... 0
Mr A W P's b aus m La France 9 st 2 lbs ..... 0
Messrs Mathurdas Goculdas and Anandji Nanji's b aus m Annie Laurie 8 st 4 lbs ..... 0
Mr A Sattar's b aus m Beeles 7 st 13 lbs ..... 0
Mr Cross' b aus m Bandicoot 7 st 5 lbs ..... 0
Messrs Mahomedali Mahomedbhoy & Co's b ausn Miss Birnie 6 st ..... 0

Won by 1 3-4 length. A neck between second and third. Time—1 min 18 4-5 secs.

EIGHT RACE.—The Small Pony Handicap.—Rs. 1,300, out of which second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. A Handicap for Arab and C. B. Ponies 13-3 and under. Distance—1-2 mile.

H H the KourSaheb of Patiala's bl ch h Hustle 8st 8lbs Southall ..... 1
Mr C D's b ch m Namuna 9 st 13lbs Penton ..... 2
Lt Col Desaraj Urs' g a h Ptarmigan 8 st 7 lbs Cowell.. 3
Nawab Asgur Ali and Chowdry Gunsham Singh's b ch m Dame Ethel 9 st 8 lbs ..... 0
The Baldeo Sahai's g a h Fruit Salt 9st 10lbs ..... 0
Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental 8 st 9 lbs ..... 0
Mr R R S's b a h Rose 8 st 6 lbs ..... 0
H H Maharaja Holkar's b a h Jeddah 7st 4 lbs ..... 0
Chief of Mahisali's g a h Reputation 7st ..... 0
Mr Murray's ch a h Nonpareil 6 st ..... 0

Won by half a length. Same distance between second and third. Time—52 3-5 secs.

## DUSSERA FESTIVAL.

### REVIVAL OF ANIMAL SACRIFICE AT PORBANDER.

The Honourable Sir Bhalchandra Krishna has sent the following telegram to H. H. the Rana Saheb of Porbander:—

"As voicing the Hindu feeling may I request your Highness to discontinue the practice of sacrificing buffaloes and other animals on the Dussera holiday. Letter from representative Hindus will follow."

## THE AMERICAN BIOGRAPH.

To-night those who have not yet availed themselves of witnessing the American Biograph pictures, which were exhibited so successfully at the Novelty Theatre last week, will have another opportunity of doing so. An entirely new programme has been arranged, and a series of new and exceptionally interesting pictures, which have never before been exhibited in India, will be thrown upon the scene. Thirty of these pictures are photographs of important events recently enacted in South Africa, America, England, and Italy, and all of them are claimed to be better even than those which were so enthusiastically received last week. Lovers of the grotesque will have their appetite gratified in a number of reversed pictures, and these promise capital fun. Dozens of subjects will be presented, and an enjoyable evening is certain.

THE "Pioneer" says :—A note in a Calcutta sporting paper regarding the conferences between the Official Measurers of the Calcutta and Western India Turf Clubs at Poona states that the Measurers proceed on almost the same lines, any difference in the results arrived at being due to the Western India Measurer "paying less regard to the conformation of a pony and sticking out more for mathematical accuracy in making the pony stand square even though his hocks may go out in such a manner as to make him stand unnaturally when doing so." We understand that as a matter of fact there was perfect unanimity between Messrs. Beresford and Gray as to the manner of measuring, and in demonstrating their systems separately with the ponies produced both arrived at exactly the same results. It is, therefore, reasonable to suppose that such divergences as have occurred in past measurements of the same horses have been due to difference in the condition of the animals at the time of measurement. The conference between the two officials, however, is sure to have useful results.

## CORONATION CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

### PEOPLE'S FAIR, ILLUMINATIONS, AND FIRE WORKS.

A MEETING of the General Committee, appointed for the purpose of making arrangements for public rejoicings, festivities and illuminations, in celebration of the auspicious occasion of the Delhi Coronation Durbar, was held last evening in the Corporation Hall. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Metha was voted to the chair.

The Chairman said he regretted the absence of the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, who, had he been able to attend the meeting, would have taken the chair, but could not do so owing to urgent business. Referring to the subject before the meeting Mr. Mehta said they had assembled to consider what measures should be adopted to carry out the resolution passed by the public meeting for the celebration of the Delhi Coronation Durbar in Bombay.

Mr. Vussonjee Khimjee proposed "That this committee resolves that rejoicings shall consist of (1) a people's fair to be held on the Esplanade ; (2) illuminations of public and private buildings ; and (3) fire-works on the grounds opposite the Secretariat."

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Dixit seconded the proposition.

The Chairman observed that so far as the people's fair was concerned, it was the imitation of what they had done when they first received the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in Bombay. The fair held on that occasion was quite successful, and enabled the public to join in the general rejoicings on that occasion.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna remarked that there was a general feeling that the money would be better employed in having a children's fete than in wasting it on fire works. He thought the opinion of the meeting should be taken on the point.

Mr. James Macdonald was not opposed to the fire works, but wished that a children's fete might be added to the programme.

Mr. Baptista enquired if prominent streets and roads would be illuminated or not. He thought not only the roads but trees were also illuminated on the previous occasion.

The Chairman observed that to empower the committee to carry out the object mentioned by Mr. Baptista, the word "etcetera" ite added after the words "private and public buildings" in the resolution. As to the suggestion made about children's fete, he remarked that he was quite willing to add it to the programme, if it could be satisfactorily carried out. He was, however, of opinion that it was a most onerous and responsible task and would involve considerable difficulty in carrying it out satisfactorily. To congregate such an immense number of children, to take care of them, and to return them home safely would be an impossible task.

Mr. James Macdonald said the difficulty would be removed if each school was asked to make its own arrangements for the children.

The chairman thought the matter should be left to the decision of the working committee, and with that view he amended the resolution to the effect that "as far as practicable a children's fete should be held."

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan said the children's fete held on the occasion of the Jubilee was not a success The provision made for it on that occasion was quite insufficient, and many children were tortured. He thought any entertainment that might be provided for the children should not be of that nature. They migh be entertained in connection with the fair.

After some further discussion, the resolution, which when amended stood as follows and was carried:—That this committee resolves that the rejoicings shall consist of (1) a people's fair to that be held on the Esplanade; (2) illuminations of public and private buildings, etc. ; (3) fire-works on the grounds opposite the Secretariat ; and (4) a children's fete if practicable.

Rev. Dr. Mackichan proposed "that the fair should be held from the 26th to 31st December ; that the illuminations should be on the 1st January; and that the fire works should take place on the 2nd January, 1903." He said their Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were expected in Bombay on the 27th December, and it was, therefore, very appropriate to begin the celebration on that day.

Mr. J. B. Petit seconded the proposition.

Mr. J. M. Dick suggested that the days for the celebration in Bombay should be so fixed as to enable his Excellency the Governor to be present. According to the present arrangement, the Governor would be at Delhi during the period of celebration in Bombay.

The Chairman said if Mr. Dick's suggestion was accepted they would have to postpone the festivities for a fortnight, which he thought was not advisable.

The hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved "that the Government and Municipality should be requested to cooperate in the rejoicings by illuminating their buildings".

Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdas seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

Mr. J. M. Dick proposed "that the banks, merchants, shop-keepers, and the public generally be requested to co-operate by illuminating their buildings on the 1st January 903,

Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee suggested that the owners and trustees of the temples and mosques in the city should also be asked to illuminate those premises.

Mr. Kabrajee : Then why not ask the mill owners to illuminate their mills ?

The suggestion made by Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, was accepted by the meeting and the resolution with the addition to that effect was carried.

Colonel C. B. Mayne said they wanted sinews of war for carrying all these festivities, and for that purpose he moved "that the honorary secretaries appointed by the public meeting should form themselves into a committee for the purpose of collecting funds for carrying out the rejoicings and festivities above mentioned.

Dr N. N. Katrak seconded the resolution.

The Chairman remarked that there were fifteen honorary secretaries and they would form a very representative committees.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Sassoon J. David moved "that an account be opened in the Bank of Bombay for receiving subscriptions and for disbursing under the signature of two of the honorary secretaries.

Mr. J. B Petit seconded the proposition, which was carried.

Dr. Sorab Narimanji said he understood that nearly half the number of the honorary secretaries, who had formed themselves into the working committee would be going to Delhi, and he did not know how they would manage the affairs in Bombay. It was all right if they guaranteed to remain in Bombay, otherwise an explanation was necessary as to whether the remaining half of them would be able to arrange the matters.

The Chairman said no doubt some of the members of the working committee had been invited to Delhi, but they would certainly work on the committee until their departure from Bombay. For carrying out the details of the festivities they placed their reliance on Mr. C. C. James and Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, both of whom were capable to handle the matter and carry it right through. Mr. Murzban with his experience of the Jubilee festivities and Mr. James with his recent experience would be hosts in themselves. There were several other members, who were not going to Delhi and who would work energetically. (Applause).

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

## INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1883, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 27th September :—Russel Hugh Worthington Biggs, barrister-at-law, 1, Garden court, Temple, London, England, for and improved method of, and apparatus for, driving the cutter in machine sheep shears and other like machines. William Henry Perkin (junior), professor of organic chemistry, of Owen's College, Manchester, and Whipp Brothers and Tod, Limited, manufacturers, of 10, Aytoun street, Manchester, for Improvements in the treatment of raw cotton and cotton goods to reduce the inflammability thereof. William Henry Perkin (Junior), professor of organic chemistry, Owen's college, Manchester, and Whipp Brothers and Tod, Limited, of 10, Aytoun street, Manchester, for improvements in the treatment of raw cotton and flax and cotton and linen goods to reduce the inflammability thereof. Charles William Ansell, civil and mechanical engineer, proprietor, Ansell and Sons, Darjeeling Engineering Works, Toong, Bengal, for an improved portable shooting range outfit suitable for either gunnery, rifle, or shooting gallery practice. Char'es Urquhart, barrack sergeant, Military Works Services stationed at Mhow, Central India, for an improved churn for making butter from either cream or milk. Samuel Zellenziger, bankers, of 59 a, Unter den Linden, Berlin, Germany, for improvements in incandescent gas lamps. Reginald Young, superintendent, coal department, Messrs. Andrew, Yule & Co., Calcutta, for a novel attachment for use with existing rolling stock on railways to ensure the carriage of a maximum quantity of coal with a corresponding increase of freight. Robert Cooke Sayer, engineer, of 11, Clyde road, Redland, Bristol, England, for improvements in wheels. Charles Hugh Vans Hathorn, tea planter, of Seconee, Silchat Assam, for a new or improved method of manufacturing pipes

## BOMBAY CORPORATION.

### THE CORPORATION AND THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

### THE QUESTION OF AN EXPERT.

The monthly meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Chamber of the Municipal Building, Mr. Muljibhai Barbhaya presided.

THE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

A letter was considered from the Honorary Secretary of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, pointing out that in consequence of the retirement of Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I. C. S., from the office of Acting Municipal Commissioner a vacancy had occurred in the Board of the Institute.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola moved that Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner, be nominated as Mr. Sheppard's successor.

The proposition was carried.

A PRIVATE MARKET.

On the motion of Mr. Katrack the following resolution of the Standing Committee was approved and adopted :—"That the letters to the President, written on behalf of Mr. Dhondiba Krishnaji, owner of the Parel Road Vegetable Market, objecting to the licensing of another private market in the locality and the Commissioner's report thereon be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Standing Committe ; that the Solicitor be informed that it is not intended to license a new market in the locality."

A CHARITABLE BEQUEST.

The Corporation considered a letter from Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, Solicitors, forwarding copies of the summons and plaint in the suit filed by the executors of the will of the late Rose Maria Vaz Martyn for the determination of the question whether or not the bequests set out on the will for religious and charitable purposes are void under Section 105 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865 ; and stating that the determination of the Court will be binding upon the defendants who are in the same position of the Corporation, and that if the Corporation choose to appear on the hearing of the summons and incur necessary costs they will do so at their own risk.

The bequests mentioned in the letter include one of Rs. 5,000 to the Corporation for maintaining a suitable public place at Mazagon for providing water for cattle and other animals free of any charge.

Mr. Mehta said that all that the Corporation could do was to refer the matter to the Commissioner for the necessary action. He moved a resolution to that effect.

After some remarks from Mr. Baptista,

Mr. Aitken pointed out that the other persons who were disputing the will would have to appear on their own account, and perhaps it would be unnecessary for the Corporation to be represented. At any rate the Commissioner would be well able to judge of the necessity and there would be no danger of him incurring any unnecessary expenses.

The resolution was carried.

SUPPLY OF WATER TO BANDRA.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Commissioner with regard to water supplied to Bandra :—

"With reference to the Corporation Resolution of the 6th December, 1897, renewing the agreement with the Bandra Municipality for the supply of water for a period of five years from the 1st July 1897, I have the honour to state that the period of the agreement expired on the 30th June last. The Vice-President of the Bandra Municipality requested me to make some modification in the rate of annas 12 per 1,000 gallons at which water is supplied at Bandra, but I am not prepared to recommend this proposal, and now request the sanction of the Corporation to the renewal of the agreement for a period of five years on the terms sanctioned in the Corporation Resolution quoted above.

Dr. N. N. Katrak proposed that sanction be given to the renewal of the agreement for a futher period of five years on the original terms.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola moved an amendment to the effect that the agreement be renewed for a period of three years only.

Mr. Baptista, in seconding the amendment, remarked that the Bandra Municipality appeared to be labouring under a misapprehension that they could entirely depend for their water supply to the Bombay Municipality. He thought such a misapprehension should be removed.

On a division, the amendment was lost, the original proposition being carried by a large majority.

WATER FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

The following letter from the Commissioner was next considered :—"I have the honour to state that under the Standing Committee Resolution No. 2185 of the 7th June, 1893, a compounded monthly sum is charged to owners of properties for water used for building purposes in addition to water tax on valuation. The levy of a compounded charge in this way is of doubtful legality, and the Municipal Solicitors suggested that the following bye-law should be adopted, so that people using water for building purposes may not escape taxation. No water supplied from any Municipal main shall be used for building operations unless and until the person for whose building operations such water is used has arranged with the Commissioner to charge for such water by measurement or to compound for such supply pursuant to the provisions of clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-Section 1 of Section 169 of the Act. In these circumstances I request that the Corporation will be so good as to consider the bye-law under Section 464 of the Municipal Act."

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the bye-law be adopted.

Mr. Baptista moved as an amendment that a Committee be appointed to consider the matter.

The original proposition was carried.

AN IMPROVEMENT TRUST SCHEME.

On the request of the Municipal Commissioner urgency was granted for the consideration of the following letters :—The first was a letter from the Commissioner forwarding a copy of a letter for the Secretary of the Improvement Trust in reference to the proposed arrangement of the bridges in connection with Improvement Trust Scheme No. III, and requesting the decision of the Corporation in the matter. In a memorandum from the Engineer of the Improvement Trust enclosed in the letter referred to it was suggested that if the existing level crossing near Charni Road Station were to be closed the existing French Bridge should be removed and a new bridge constructed at the crossing of the Main Road of the Board scheme. A new bridge shown on the plan was to take the place of the existing level crossing.

On the motion of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola the matter was referred to a committee.

CORPORATION AND IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The Commissioner asked for and obtained urgency for the consideration of the following letter from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium :—"With reference to the acquisition of the site of a well at Hornby Road required for the construction of the Improvement Trust offices, I have the honour to inform you that I have awarded Rs. 3,141-12-10 as compensation, including 15 per cent for compulsory acquisition as will appear from the accompanying copy of my award and to request that you will be so good as to arrange to send a Surveyor on the land to hand over the site to his office Surveyor on Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 7-30 a. m., and then to send some one at 1 p m to my office on the same day on behalf of the Corporation, duly furnished with power of attorney to receive the amount of the compensation. If nobody attends on behalf of the Corporation on the 15th instant the amount of compensation will carry no interest with it thenceforward.' Award—(i) The true area of the land to be acquired is 46-16 square yards (ii) The compensation payable for the land at Rs. 50 per square yard is Rs. 2,308, to which must be added Rs. 424 being the value of the structure of the well, and a sum of 15 per cent (for the compulsory nature of the acquisition) on the total of these two sums being Rs. 409-12-0, thus making a total compensation of Rs. 3,141-12-10. (iii) The whole of this amount is payable to the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta moved that copy of the letter from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, regarding the acquisition of the site of a well on Hornby Road required for the purpose of new offices for the Improvement Trust be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action. He said he was not so strongly opposed to the closing of the well as some of the members of the Corporation were, but it seemed to him that the Government had not treated the Corporation in the same manner as they did the Improvement Trust. For, the Government while not vouchsafing a reply to the representation made to them with regard to the well by the Corporation, had adopted the present action in consultation with the Improvement Trust. The course adopted by the Government was most undignifying to the Corporation.

Apparently some communication had taken place between the Government and the Improvement Trust, resulting in the action which the Government adopted. He thought that action was not consistent with the dignity both of the Corporation and the Government.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition.

Dr. Master said it was right that the Corporation should express their indignation at the conduct of the Improvement Trust in the matter, and should place on record their emphatic opinion that that body had failed to carry out the wishes of the Corporation. He moved a rider to the effect that the Corporation regretted the action in the matter had been taken in the manner in which it had been done ; that the Commissioner should be requested to take the opinion of the Municipal Solicitors whether the object for which the land had been acquired by Government for Improvement Trust could be called an object for public purposes within the meaning of the Land Acquisition Act ; that the Commissioner be requested to inquire whether the Improvement Trust had applied to Government for the acquisition of the land.

(Concluded on page 6.)

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

### NATURAL GAS IN SUSSEX.

### MANCHESTER PIECE GOODS AND COTTON YARN.

### THE DECIMAL SYSTEM.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

EVERYBODY has read of the wonderful "natural gas" reservoirs of the United States, which are not amongst the least valuable of the advantages with which the Americans are favoured by Nature. A correspondent writes to the "Times" that a supply of natural gas is now available in Sussex. It appears that some six years ago an improved supply of water was needed at the little station of Heathfield, 46 miles from London, on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway that connects Tunbridge Wells and Eastbourne, and accordingly the railway company sank a borehole. They found no water, but in the course of the operations a smell of gas was noticed, but was disregarded, as being merely due to "foul-air" in the bore-tube, until at a depth of 312 ft., the presence of gas made itself so strongly felt that someone applied a light to the top of the tube, with the result that there was a high burst of flame. The railway company took advantage of this gas to light the station, but beyond this nothing was done. People used to come to look at the lighting arrangements as a curiosity, but no one took very much notice of the discovery until some Americans heard of it, and, their perceptions doubtless quickened by knowledge of what natural gas is in America, began to make serious investigations. The work of exploration and development has since been vigorously pushed on by English capital and [illegible]s. At the present time a company, the N[illegible]as Fields of England (Limited), has one bor[illegible] that reaches to a depth of 400 ft., and sever[illegible] are being sunk. The work is being carried on night and day, and the gas itself supplies both the light and the power required. In the deepest hole there is a pressure of 200lb to the square inch—more than the working of most locomotives in this country—and it is believed that by increasing the depth of the hole a still greater pressure can be attained, since the pressure is found to rise steadily as the holes pierce deeper into the bed of porous sandstone that covers the gas-bearing strata. Still that pressure is quite sufficient for practical purposes, for it is ample to carry the gas to any of the large cities of England. The output of the deepest boring at Heathfield is something like 15 million cubic feet a day, or, say, one-eighth of the total daily sale of gas in London, and it is believed that a similar amount can be obtained from any other boring of like depth.

The gas comes from the Kimmeridge clays, and the area over which these are known to extend makes it probable that the East Sussex Gas Field is larger than any known to

with which a nominal market price is maintained will need no explanation of the apparent inconsistency. Yarn sellers say that manufacturers would never hear of the abolition of their discount and manufacturers say that their customers would resist with equal vigour any movement to abolish discounts in cloth transactions, even if corresponding reductions were offered in the gross prices. The second Liverpool argument is met by the contention that indentors in the East, not knowing anything about the discount but close followers of Liverpool "spot" quotations, will reduce their offers when they see the Liverpool quotation reduced. As to the third argument, it is not believed that the clerical labour involved by the discount system is so great as it is said to be. Underlying all argument there is perhaps a suspicion that a reduction in prices fully equivalent to the discount may not be made, and there is undeniably a very keen resentment against the high-handed disregard of the spinners wishes. One spinner went so far as to declare that he would buy no more cotton in Liverpool; he could buy it, he said, in Manchester upon terms that suited him better, and it is not unlikely that one incidental result of this quarrel may be increased importations of cotton by the Ship Canal for sale on the spot under the Manchester Association's by-laws.

An important meeting of ironmasters and other traders convened by the South Staffordshire Ironmasters' Association was held at Birmingham last week to receive the legal opinion as to "owner's risk," which it was resolved to seek a fortnight ago, and apparently this was not altogether unsatisfactory from the point of view of the Committee, as it was resolved to take the matter to the Board of Trade and the Railway Commissioners. The meeting, over which Sir Benjamin Hingley presided, was private, but at its close the following official communication was issued: "The adjourned meeting of the Committee of the Ironmasters' Association and other traders interested in the question was held at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, this afternoon, when Mr. William Shakespeare, solicitor, who had been instructed in the matter, attended and explained the position, with the result that it was left in his hands to communicate with the solicitors of the London and North-Western, the Great Western, and the Midland Companies, with a view to agreeing upon the most convenient course to be adopted to prevent hindrance to the business of the district until the decision of the proper tribunal can be obtained. The resolution of the traders to take all the necessary steps was unanimous." The phrase "with a view to agreeing upon the most convenient course to be adopted to prevent hindrance to the business of the district" is understood to mean that Mr. Shakespeare will suggest to the Companies' solicitors the desirability of withdrawing, at least temporarily, the new conditions concerning owner's risk, and allowing the traffic to be carried as before. There are still a large number of traders who decline to conform to the new conditions, while the Companies, so far as can be ascertained from the local officials, are equally determined to insist on the stringent observance of their interpretation of "owner's risk." The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce is also proposing to move. A conference of Midland Chambers will be called to consider the subject.

The report of Mr. G. Strickland, the Chief Secretary which Governor Sir F. W. Grenfell has forwarded to the Colonial Office, is not altogether satisfactory. That is to say, it is not satisfactory from the point of view of British trade, for, apart from that, we are glad to learn that the standard of comfort of the people is being rapidly raised, and that the climatic conditions, owing, possibly, to the Government policy of planting trees, have improved during recent years. The total imports of dutiable goods in 1901, were £9,915,254, and of the exports £8,683,126, but these figures convey no meaning, as they refer almost entirely to the value of goods on board vessels touching at the port. Of the above £1,299,309 is the value of goods actually landed for consumption. As far as dutiable goods are concerned the imports from the United Kingdom amounted to £425,363, an increase of £120,353 over 1900, and they were all landed for local consumption. Those from British colonies amounted to £94,333, of which £52,480 were re-exported; and the value of the goods imported from foreign countries was £9,392,787, of which only £829,322 were for local consumption. The imports from the United Kingdom were higher in regard to beer, preserved meat, manufactured grain, and spirits, while there was a decrease in cotton-seed oil, potatoes, and high-class wine.

There are no statistical data of non-dutiable goods imported. Mr. Strickland says, however, that there is no doubt that the importation of hardware, enamel-ware, electro-plate, household goods, hosiery, clothing material, &c., from foreign countries is materially increasing, and that such importations take the place of similar British goods. The chief causes which have operated in late years in this direction have already been mentioned in previous reports. To those causes others have been added favouring the substitution of articles of foreign manufacture for British goods. The establishment of a direct steam communication between Malta and America, coupled with favourable trading terms and the efforts of the Consul for the United States, have been conspicuous in furthering the interests of American manufacturers and dealers in foodstuffs. The imports from the United States are principally flour, cotton-seed oil, cycles, and fancy goods. The first steamers which started this direct communication with America belonged to an English company, "The Phelps Direct Line"; but a more frequent communication has now been established by the "Hamburg American Line." The average of arrivals between the two companies is three a month. The following extract from the report for 1900 may be appropriately quoted in this connection: The principal reasons why foreign goods are gradually but steadily superseding British goods at Malta and other places are: (a) The activity displayed by foreign commission agents in making themselves acquainted with the requirements and tastes of the people of the country to which they are sent; their ability to speak several language, which enables them to mix freely with the population, and the ingratiating manners by which they succeed in making numberless acquaintances and some friends. These foreign commission agents scarcely ever leave Malta without having obtained some new customers and without having secured a considerable number of orders, not only in the towns, but also in the remotest corners of the island. (b) The pains taken by foreign manufacturers in supplying local requirements.

## PASSENGERS PER S. S. R. RUBATTINO.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana Florio-Rubattino Co's steamer R. Rubattino, Capt. Chev. Saporiti, which arrived in Bombay on Sunday night from Genoa & Naples, brought the following passengers:—

Mr R. Anderson
Mr C Ardagh and party
Mr Barradough and party
Mrs A Beyts and child
Mr A R Birkinshaw
Mr T Bliss
Mrs A Boyd andchild
Rev. A Bruder
Mr Chaplin
Mr W Cole Mrs and child
Mr C Cornegliz and girl
Mr M R Cowley
Mr A Durst and son
Mr and Mrs Dyson
Miss A Ford
Mr P Galanti
Mr and Mrs J Gheser
Mr and Mrs T De Gontser
Miss Gustava
Mr F H Hasingway
Capt F H Jemar h
Mrs E G Hodges
Rev. and Mrs Johnston
Miss J Johnston
Mr A H Johnston Mrs and Miss
Mr and Mrs W C Kidd
Miss Keigh
Mr W C Lambert
Mr Latham
Mrs J C Mayes
Mr J Measure
Mr G Olcese
Miss D Pend
Rev Father Rondano
Rev Father Piccni
Mr L Salvatore
Mrs F C Scallon
Mrs R Scott
Mr A W Slater
Mr N R Smith
Mr H Steinmann
Mr and Mrs T S Tait
Mrs S J Tellery and Girl
Mr A G Tydd Mrs and child
Mr R Wagner
Mr A Wast.

Lord Rosebery's health is, the London correspondent of the "Yorkshire Observer" understands, again occasioning his friends some anxiety. He has had a recurrence of that insomnia from which he suffered grievously at the time when he was Prime Minister. The fact that Lord Rosebery acted as the host of royalty on Tuesday suggests that the accounts of his health which have reached London are somewhat exaggerated. Everybody will hope so, for, when suffering from insomnia, the Earl of Rosebery is largely incapacitated from work. There is some doubt whether he will be able to undertake that autumn political campaign to which both he and his friends were looking forward some months ago.

## BOMBAY CORPORATION.

(Concluded from page 5.)

The Hon. Mr. Mehta accepted the rider.

Mr. James Macdonald said he was sorry that the rider did not go so far as he should have liked it to do. As Dr. Master had said the Government and the Improvement Trust had proceeded in a very high handed manner with regard to this business. The last part of the rider was unnecessary, because he believed that the Improvement Trust did apply to Government and did take the land, and gave it back to the Improvement Trust under a lease.

The Commissioner said he had taken the solicitor's opinion on the subject, who were of opinion that there could not be the slightest doubt that the object for which the site had been acquired was for a public purpose. The Government had done what the Corporation had asked them to do, viz, to resume the land, and their object had thus been fulfilled.

In the course of his reply the Hon. Mr. Mehta said that Government had, perhaps, done what was promised, but they had gone very much beyond that, and in so doing had gone on an altogether opposite direction to what the Corporation asked them to do. The motion was carried.

DRAINAGE AND SANITATION.

A letter from the Commissioner was received stating that Mr. Midgley Taylor was expected in Bombay in the first week in October, and forwarding a copy of a letter to his address from the Executive Engineer regarding the subjects in which Mr. Taylor's advice may be taken if the Corporation are desirous of availing themselves of his advice.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that Mr. Taylor's advice should be obtained on the surcharging of sewers, the new projector outfall at Worli, and the ventilation of sewers in the city, and also on the representation of the Standing Committee sanction should be given for the payment of the necessary fees.

Mr. Vithaldass was of opinion that if any body's advice were taken it should be the advice which could not be questioned the advice of an absolute expert.

Mr. Baptista having considered all the facts said he should have to vote against the appointment of any body at all.

Dr. Jehangir also said that before he was prepared to vote for this resolution he would want to know whether the gentleman asked to give the advice was capable of doing so properly.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said he did not think it was possible in a large body like the Corporation to discuss the qualifications of a gentleman like Mr. Taylor. He came from a good firm, but at the same time he felt that there was some force in what Mr. Vithaldas and other gentlemen had said that the Corporation should be satisfied that he could safely be relied upon. The question of ventilation of sewers on the city would need a very extended and very careful observation, however competent the expert might be. Then he thought the Corporation would want to know what was likely to be the fee. In the Commissioner's letter there was no indication of what the fee was likely to be, and he would, therefore, move as an amendment that the proposal should be referred to a joint committee composed of the members of the "Ventilation of Sewers Committee and the Committee appointed to report on the Drainage of Malabar Hill," etc.; and that it should enquire as to what is likely to be the cost of such an opinion, and report in a fortnight. On former occasions, he continued, he had heard a certain amount of carping because the drainage officers and engineers of the city had been obliged to come into contact with the expert that had been engaged, and to a certain extent infect him with their previous views on the matter. He was very anxious that no unnecessary carping should follow Mr. Midgeley Taylor's advice, and that was the reason he mentioned another little matter in connection with this question. Mr. Midgely Taylor had just come into Bombay, and as was only natural in the case of two experts, Mr. James had been hospitable enough to ask him to stay at his residence. He thought, however, if the Corporation intended to engage Mr. Midgeley Taylor that such close contact should be avoided. In all cases of public business everybody should be like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion.

The Commissioner said he thought in fairness to Mr. Taylor he ought to say one word. On this occasion Mr. Vithaldas had spoken without any information whatever. Mr. Midgeley Taylor whom he had seen for the first time that day, didn't strike him as open to the same charge as Mr. Vithaldas—that he was a young man. Mr. Taylor was one of the partners of the firm of Santo Crimp, and he was in every way an expert. Reports made by him were before the Corporation at the present time, and they were sufficient to show the Corporation that he was an expert. And if there was one subject that he was competent to deal with, it was the subject of the ventilation of drains.

Mr. Hassanbhoy Visram said Mr. Taylor had come out to Bombay without any invitation of the Corporation, and it turned out suddenly that the Corporation desired his services. He did not relish the idea. Perhaps he was going to the Delhi Durbar.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was of opinion that such remarks as had fallen from Mr. Hassanbhoy ought not to be made in a public assembly.

Mr. Hassanbhoy said the Corporation had no previous knowledge of Mr. Taylor's gratifications.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said that the Commissioner had already pointed out that they had every knowledge. He thought the memories of councillors must be very short. He was very sorry that members should come to that meeting and suddenly make allegations of a wild character which were certainly scandalous. As a matter of fact, he knew some months ago that the gentleman in question was coming out to Bombay, and he ventured to suggest that it would be a good opportunity to obtain his advice. As a rule the Corporation had to go all the way to England to obtain the services of an expert. He had no objection to the amendment.

The amendment was carried and the meeting was subsequently adjourned until Thursday next.

## INDIAN WOMANHOOD.

Last evening at the Gaiety Theatre Sister Nivedita gave an interesting lecture on Indian Womanhood. On the motion of Mr. K. R. Cama, seconded by Mr. Jamistram Nanabhoy, the hon. Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh was elected to the chair. The chairman said the lecturer required no introduction at his hands. She was no stranger to them all. They had the highest admiration for her intellectuality. They were extremely obliged to her for the manner in which she had gone into the intricate problems of Vedantism and for the depth of her devotion and faith which had induced her to come to India from her native country and lead the life of an ascetic in a strange country.

The lecturer then said that monogamy was much more ancient in the East than in the West according to old Sanskrit literature. It was a fact that there had been civilization both in the East and the West, but it differed in the manners and customs of the people of both the places. The Vedic forefathers of the East were struggling for civilization, and in their time woman occupied that social position which she occupied in Europe at present. The oriental woman was shy silent, secluded from the world, submissive, and obedient. In Bengal was found the very extreme instance of the oriental woman. The case with the European woman was different. It was so to say a hybrid civilization inasmuch as the Aryan mind was filled with the Western thought. In Europe, after the crusades there awoke in the praise of Beatrice by Dante so to say the idealisation of womanhood. In India Sita and Savitri had been worshipped for a number of centuries. The lecturer then referring to the influence of the church on womanhood said that it was the effort to orientalize woman. It was the religious consciousness that made the ideal of woman so characteristic of the whole of Asia. The mode of the production and fostering of genius in woman was better understood in Asia. There was the moral genius in the personal character in the Asiatic woman. In Asia the woman was worshipped. As to the future of the Indian woman the lecturer said that education was necessary to be given. But what sort of education that was the question. It was not that she should learn to read and write English. She had to learn to be human, and the barriers from the possibilities of development had to be removed; then the Indian woman would become the actual depository of education.

At the conclusion of the lecture the President thanked sister Nivedita. He said that in matters of civilization the greatest attention was due to the surroundings. They had not to alter them but to improve them.

The lecturer in her turn returned the thanks, and concluded with a word of advice to the young and old as that was to be the last occasion on which she would meet them in public.

## THE GREAT UNWORKED.

### THE DUTIES OF J. P.'S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The apportioning of some useful and responsible work to the large number of our idle J. P.'s, as suggested the other day, should indirectly prove not a small relief to the authorities from the infliction of friendly recommendations in favour of candidates for the honour. These piles of applications cannot but be a source of embarrassment to Government, and their number must appreciably diminish the moment it is known that the distinction is not meant as an empty honour to be enjoyed in idleness without the least responsibility. This will eventually curtail the list of J. P.'s and shut out the purely wealthy ineligible, whose sole desire in seeking the honour is "to garnish an acquired fortune with a little bit of ornamental dignity." I should not wonder if it be due to this class of J. P.'s already swamping the list that many respectable and competent men, whom the Government of India have honored by the bestowal of the highest native titles of distinction, are excluded from the J. P.'s List—men of merit who bitterly feel the injustice of it.—Yours, etc.,

Bandora, 5th October. N. M. LUNGRANA.

## CRICKET.

### HINDU GYMKHANA VS. O'KIEFF'S TEAM.

This match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday. The following are the scores:—

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| G E Khote, c Govind, b Umriger | 0 |
| Purshottam, b Arya | 7 |
| K Date, b Umriger | 19 |
| G R Banda, b Govind | 98 |
| M D Pai, b Sher Khan | 16 |
| W B Talpade, b Sher Khan | 9 |
| Bhandare, c Sher Khan, b Umriger | 33 |
| P Baloo, b Govind | 45 |
| Kirtikar, not out | 14 |
| Agasker, Diveker } Did not bat. | |
| Extras | 13 |
| Total | 252 |

O'KIEFF'S TEAM.

1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| K Patel, run out | 3 |
| Kolabawalla, b Baloo | 25 |
| Raja, c Pai, b Purshottam | 0 |
| O'kieff, b Purshottam | 0 |
| Umriger, c Talpade, b Purshottam | 14 |
| Chinoy, b Baloo | 4 |
| Sher Khan, b Baloo | 1 |
| Polishwalla, c Diveker, b Banda | 4 |
| Pavri, not out | 10 |
| Govind, b Banda | 1 |
| Arya, b Agasker | 8 |
| Extras | 0 |
| Total | 71 |

### NEW SHIWAJI C. C. vs. G. I. P. R. STORES C. C.

This match was played on the Marine Grounds on Saturday, and resulted in an easy win for the former team by 56 runs. For the New Shiwaji C. C. Messrs. K. K. Telang, Damodar, and K. D. Pai played well, contributing 25, 30, and 10 runs, respectively, to the total of 96 runs. For the Stores C. C. Messrs. Malone and Romer contributed 11 runs each to the total of 40 runs. The feature of the match was the performance of the hat-trick by a young Hindu player, Mr. W. B. Kirtikar, who captured in all 8 wickets for 11 runs only.

## DR. J. POLLEN AND THE INDIA OFFICE.

We are authorized to state that, so far as is known here, there is no truth whatever in the statement of a Simla newspaper that Dr. J. Pollen is to leave India shortly to take up an appointment in the India Office.

## INOCULATION OBJECTIONS.

The proposal of the Punjab Government to make a serious attempt to stem the course of plague by widespread inoculation, should that disease unfortunately become prevalent again during the cold months, is one that deserves the most careful consideration (says the "Hospital") and one, moreover, which may well draw upon itself a certain degree of criticism, notwithstanding the fact that the proposal is founded upon responsible medical recommendations. That this is an experiment which from a scientific point of view is worth trying, if the people are willing to try it, goes without saying. Yet if we turn aside from the individual instance, and consider how far it is desirable, or even justifiable to protect large masses of people from the consequences of their sanitary shortcomings by inoculating them with the derivatives of disease germs we find ourselves embarked upon a very large and very doubtful question.

Vaccination against small-pox stands on a different footing. Not only is the process peculiar to itself but so also is the certainty of its effect. Moreover, the virulence of the disease against which it is protective, and the readiness with which that disease attacks all sorts and conditions of men, practically irrespective of their surroundings, would drive us to accept vaccination even were it attended with far greater risks than in fact it is.

But the proposal to use inoculation as a means of obtaining protection against enteric fever, a disease the connection of which with sanitary defects is well recognised, is quite another affair, as also is the proposal to obtain immunity in the same way from such a disease as plague, one which while running riot among people whose habits encourage the access of the germ, hardly touches those who are able so to arrange the manner of their lives, the nature of their clothing, and the condition of their dwellings as to escape infection. To attack the evil consequences of insanitary living instead of meeting the difficulty by raising the standard of existence, is distinctly retrograde from an evolutionary point of view. We lay stress upon this point because there are at the present time indications of a considerable willingness to fly to these methods as short cuts to immunity, far easier to follow than the straight and narrow path along which sanitary progress has to plod, and more especially because it has recently been stated that, should this wholesale inoculation prove successful, it will at once place this measure on a par with vaccination as the only practical method of dealing with a widespread epidemic manifestation of plague, a statement of far too serious a character to be passed over without comment.

## "AS HAPPY AS A KING."

This old saying, like a good many others, is founded upon ignorance, and, therefore, completely misleading. As a matter of fact, kings have rather less of happiness than falls to the share of most private men. Take at random from history the lives of any fifty kings you will, and compare them with the lives of any fifty private men, also taken at random, and I'll wager you my last six pence you'll find the balance of happiness inclines heavily to the private men. To be heralded by drum and trumpet wherever you go, to be spoken of either in terms of the extremest adulation or of vulgar abuse, and to serve as a target for the revolver practice of every crank who nurses a grievance, is not quite the life a wise man would choose if his will had any thing to do with the matter. "I wish I were a king," said Jones to his friend Brown; "not what is now-a-days called a king, but a real king as of old—one with authority to have a few people killed now and again when he felt like it." "You are neither a king or a man," replied Brown, "but an ass without ability to eat thistle." Brown was right. Of all ambitions which sway mortal man, that which most imperial Cæsar his life—ambition to become a king—has least of wisdom in it, and is only to be accounted for by the monstrous fallacy of supposing that kings are, *per se* happier than other men. These thoughts occur to us in considering the case of Mr. William Highett, of 7, Elder Street, Adelaide, S.A., who, we were about to say, was as happy as a king until about three years ago. But that wouldn't be right. With his youthfulness, his health, strength, and splendid physique, Mr. Highett should have been, and doubtless was happier than any king who could be named. Mr. Highett writes thus on the 10th of March, 1902:—I am a native of South Australia, twenty five years of age, and until three years ago never knew what it was to be seriously ill. At that period I was engaged in bush work, right in the heart of the rough North East District. The work was extremely laborious, the food coarse, and the climate red hot. These conditions completely broke down my health. I grew weak and thin, continually felt out of sorts, and would get up in the morning feeling more tired than when I went to bed. There was a tight feeling, a distressing sense of oppression about the chest, and I was much troubled by flatulence, which frequently compelled me to rise from my bed and walk the floor for hours. I tried all sorts of pills and medicines for any complaint, but none of them did me any good. Finally I grew so weak that I had to give up my employment, having lost twenty eight pounds in weight. I then went to Adelaide, and placed myself in the care of a first-class doctor, who said that my trouble was a bad form of indigestion; but though he treated me for a considerable time I gained no relief. It was at this crisis that a little book was left at the house which, fortunately examining, I found to be an almanac issued by the proprietors of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. In this little work I read of the case of a person whose symptoms were very similar to mine, and who claimed to have been thoroughly cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. This fact determined me to try it, and I obtained a bottle without delay. A very few doses were sufficient to cause a great improvement in my condition, which encouraged me to persevere with it, the result being that in a few weeks I felt like a new man. I could eat heartily and enjoy my food, the flatulence disappeared, my sleep was sound and refreshing, and strength and cheerfulness returned to me. That was twelve months ago, and I have enjoyed the best of health ever since. I always keep a bottle of it by me, and take a dose from time to time believing that prevention is better than cure."

Dry, Thin, and Falling Hair is caused by want of natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. Rowland's Macassar Oil provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask Stores and Chemists for Rowland's Macassar Oil, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

## ITALIAN'S ROMANCE.

### LOVE AND A REVOLVER IN THE WEST END.

At the Central Criminal Court on Sept. 12, before Mr. Justice Walton, Jean Sartori (35), tailor, was indicted for feloniously shooting Sadonie Giraut with intent to murder her, and there was also an indictment charging him with attempted suicide. It was not disputed that the prisoner shot the girl, and the only question was as to his intention. The facts were simple, but sad. The girl was the daughter of a wholesale tailor at Nice, and the prisoner went into the father's service in October, 1899. The prisoner made love to the girl, and afterwards disclosed the fact that he was a married man. She then endeavoured to break off her relations with him, but under the threat of exposure he compelled her to continue their associations. At the close of last year the girl came to London to assist her brother, and the prisoner appeared to have followed her, and there was an interview between them on July 4, at which the girl refused to live with him again, saying that in Nice she could not face the exposure before her brothers and sisters, but in London she was free and would rather die than go away with him again. The prisoner attempted to terrorise the girl into going away with him, and on July 13, at an interview at 524 Oxford-street, she succeeded in possessing herself of the bundle of letters with the publication of which he had threatened her. Upon this the prisoner drew a revolver and shot the girl in the face, and the bullet was still in her face. Two other shots were fired at her, but she escaped, and the prisoner then turned the revolver upon himself and shot himself twice in the face. Prior to this the prisoner had written on a piece of paper, "I am willing to die," and holding the girl's hand he had compelled her to sign it.

Sadonie Giraut corroborated counsel's opening statement.

In defence it was urged that the prisoner had no intention to kill the prosecutrix. The revolver accidentally went off when it was produced to frighten her.

The jury found the prisoner guilty.

The prisoner protested that he had no intention to injure the prosecutrix, and that he only intended to kill himself.

The judge postponed sentence in order that the large number of letters written by the prosecutrix to the prisoner should be looked through. The prisoner pleaded guilty to attempted suicide.

On Monday the judge sentenced the prisoner to 15 years' penal servitude, and one month additional for the attempted suicide.

## MILITARY SCANDAL.

### THE CASE OF MAJOR LENEHAN.

### RECOMMENDED FOR DISMISSAL.

The sad tragedy in South Africa, which resulted in the conviction by an Imperial court marshal of several Australian soldiers for being concerned in the murdering of a party of Boers during the recent war, has been raviled in an unexpected fashion. It will be remembered that the men affected by the decision of the Imperial authorities belonged to the Bushveldt Carbineers, who were at the time under the command of Major Lenehan a New South Wales officer. Lenehan, failed to report the tragedy to head quarters, and was, after a period during which he was under arrest, punished for the irregularity to the extent of being sent back to Australia. In consequence of this action by Lord Kitchener's subordinates, the Federal military authorities now ask that Lenehan be dismissed from the Commonwealth defence forces. The matter is attracting considerable attention in Sydney, and a request has already been preferred by the State Government to the Acting Minister for Defence that a full inquiry be made before dismissal is ordered. The evidence and minutes of the Imperial court martial are in the possession of the Federal Government, and have been read by several members of the Cabinet. The details are, however, very scanty, and, in the opinion of one Minister at any rate, show nothing to prove that Lenehan knew anything of the serious crime of which some of his men were afterwards proved to have been guilty. The Cabinet has yet to decide whether the inquiry asked for shall be granted. It is open to doubt whether it is competent for the Australian Federal Executive to inquire into anything affecting operations during the war in South Africa. It can, with or without reasons, refuse to accede to the desire of the local military authorities that Major Lenehan be dismissed from the Federal service. Beyond this it is questioned whether the Government can go.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 4.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr R Greeven, of the Indian Civil Service, has been placed on special duty in the Legislative Department of the Govt of India, with effect from the afternoon of the 27 Sept

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Fitz Gerald Law K C M G an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr General of India reported his return to India on the 26th Sept from the leave of absence granted to him in Home Dept Notification No 174 dated the 11th March and resumed charge of his office on the same date

Mr H F Evans C S I has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 7th July

Mr W D Blyth is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 1st November.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal for employment in the Jail Department:—Captain J Mulvany, I M S Bengal and Captain F H Watling, M B, I M S (Bengal)

Captain D A C Brownlow, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Mooltan, is granted privilege leave for one month and thirteen days with leave out of India for one year in continuation, with effect from the 13th instant, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it Pension service—14th year, commenced from 21st September 1902

The services of Lieut F G Marsh, 21st Madras Pioneers, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commr Assam for employment as an Asst. Comdt, in the Lusuia Hills Military Police Battalion

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr P J W Doran Extra Asst Supt, 2ad grade, Survey of India, to be Extra Asst Supdt, 1st grade, with effect from the 27 August 1902.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Maharaj Balbhadra Singh, Attache to the Agent to Govr Genl in Rajputana, is granted extraordinary leave, under Article 372 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st October, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr Darasha w Nowroji Modi, Confidential Clerk in the Office of the Agent to the Govr-Genl in Rajputana, is appointed to be Attache to the Agent to the Govr-Genl in Rajputana, substantive pro tempore, with effect, from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on extraordinary leave of Maharaj Balbhadra Singh, or until further orders.

With reference to Notification No 1130-G, dated the 8th July 1902, the provisional recognition by the Govr of India of the appointment of Mousieur Charles Jambon, as Consul for Uruguay at Calcutta, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Govt.

Capt J Fisher M B B S O, Indian Medical Service (Bengal) is appointed to officiate as Agency Surgeon at Meshed, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on leave of Major A L Duke M B I M S or until further orders.

Mr W S Davis a Political Asst of the 2nd class is appointed on return from special leave to officiate a Political Agent of the 4th class and is posted as First Assistant to the Agent to the Govr-Genl in Baluchistan.

With reference to notification No 512-G dated the 24th March 1902 Herr Heinrich Feilitschka Acting Consul at Bombay for the Austro-Hungarian Empire resumes charge of his office on the 15th Sept.

Mr C S Lloyd of the Indian Civil Service Madras Establishment is confirmed in the appointment of col ector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore with effect from the 4th Sept., 1902.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr W G Clague, offic Chief Supt in the office of the Accountant-General Burma in the Notification in this Dept No. 4658 P dated 29th August is extended by sixteen days.

Mr H J McIntosh, Deputy secretary to the Govt of India in this Dept is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 20th of October.

Mr H A Mant, Under-Secretary to the Govt of India in this dept is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Govt of India in this Dept in addition to his own duties during the absence on privilege leave of Mr McIntosh, or until further orders

Mr J gh O'connor C I E Director General of Statistics is with effect from the 24th of Sept granted privilege leave for twenty-five days and special leave on urgent private affairs for five months and five days in continuation.

Mr J A Robertson is appointed to officiate as Director General of Statistics with effect from the 26th of Sept during the absence on leave of Mr. O'Connor or until further orders.

Mr H Oung is appointed to officiate temporarily as Comptroller India Treasuries with effect from the 24th of Sept.

Mr W D F Cowley Comptroller Hyderabad is granted with effect from the 15th Oct 8 months privilege leave for two months and fourteen days and furlough for one year nine months and sixteen days in continuation.

Mr F Waterfield is appointed to act temporarily as Comptroller Hyderabad, with effect from the 26th of Sept or until further orders.

The tenure of appointment of Brevet Colonel H H Harvey Kelley, Indian Staff Corps, Superintendent, Army Clothing, Madras, is extended to 14th January 1903.

Captain W F Smith, Indian Staff Corps, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 4th class, with effect from the 20th Sept.

Indian Staff Corps, the promotion of Second-Lieutenant Anson Hugh McCleverty to the rank of Lieutenant, notified in G O No. 325 of 1902, is antedated to the 27th October 1900.

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## THE STRANDING OF THE NITHSDALE.

### THE JUDICIAL ENQUIRY.

### "THE CAPTAIN DID ALL HE COULD."

The judicial inquiry into the circumstances of the accident to the s. s. Nithsdale concluded on Sept. 30 at the District Court, Colombo. The Captain explained that after the departure of the boat with volunteers to bring aid from Colombo, he made the ship fast to the reef until he had jettisoned cargo and was ready to tug and get her off. Some of the crew, however, after working one day requested to be put ashore for the night as they thought the ship unsafe. The Captain declined the request, which was renewed the next day in a more abusive tone by the men, who also declined to work. That being so, and seeing it was useless to compel them to stay, and not knowing how far he had legal authority to detain the men—for one thing he did not want to run the risk of being tried for manslaughter in the contingency of the ship going down and the men being lost—the Captain, against his wish, let the men go, but declined to give them a boat. The men left in a native boat, being distinctly told that they went without the Captain's leave and against his will and orders. The ship came off the reef as described at the preliminary inquiry, and the Captain kept moving about the Island for about eight hours, for the men who had left the ship to rejoin. They did not do so, and the Captain then made for the anchorage he has described, about thirty miles off, and remained there, unable to go to Bombay for lack of men. H.M.S. Fox then arrived and the ship was brought to Colombo, the Captain of the Fox not seeing his way to help Captain Hadden with men to take the ship to Bombay. The Chief Officer of the Nithsdale corroborated Captain Hadden and said that the Captain's account of the course was correct, except for an error of 45 miles on the first day of the voyage, which, however, had not the slightest bearing on the accident, as a subsequent observation located the ship with remarkable accuracy. The Chief Officer thought the course was a good one and the accident due to the current, which could not be calculated for.

The Third Officer was also called but added nothing new or material.

In answer to Mr. Browne Mr. Williams said he had no desire to address the Court, as there was no charge against the Captain. Of course if the assessors desired to hear him on any point he should be glad to speak.

Mr. MacLeod, the Receiver of Wrecks too, had nothing to say. The Captain had done all he could, and throughout had acted with great presence of mind.

Mr. Browne then asked the assessors—who were Captain Fenwick, Superintendent Afloat of the B. I. Company, and Captain Robin of the s.s Lady Gordon,—whether they would give their decision at once or write and send it to him. The Court need not be convened again for the mere purpose of delivering judgment, unless the assessors thought that any question was likely to arise regarding the certificate of the Captain or other officer.

The assessors consulted among themselves and Mr. Browne announced that as at present advised, the assessors saw no necessity whatever for dealing with the certificates. He added that they preferred to write out their decision.

This was agreed to and the proceedings terminated.

### THE DAMAGE TO THE STEAMER.

Messrs. Walker, Sons & Co., Limited, who have been entrusted with the work of repairing the steamer Nithsdale, have completed their survey of the vessel and are now engaged in effecting the necessary repairs. The extent of the damage is considerable. A hole about four feet square has been knocked in the bow and into the fore-peak. Then there is a rent in the starboard side near the bow about 20 feet long. The stem has been twisted and torn; while the seams of a large number of plates have been opened. Taking all this into consideration, it is not surprising that the steam pumps could make no impression on the water in the hold; their efforts to pump the Indian Ocean were naturally enough of no avail. The big hole will be patched up with a plate; while a caisson will be fitted over the long rent. The work will be carried out by divers. After this work has been done the water in the hold will be pumped out, and the work of repair carried on from inside. The work is expected to occupy about ten or twelve days. The Nithsdale afterwards comes to Bombay Dry Dock to be thoroughly overhauled and repaired.

## TO ABOLISH CONSUMPTION.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The funds for founding and maintaining these establishments will be supplied by the State—which should absorb the funds of the present consumption hospitals, and should stop the present isolated attempts of municipalities—and by those well-to-do consumptives who fees will secure them treatment in houses where they can obtain, in proportion to their fee, greater privacy. This privacy is a matter of vast importance in the cure of most types of the well-to-do, and, though it would cost little to the State, it would be readily paid for highly by them.

The southern sanatoria will be to warm during June, July August, and September, so, for their patients, say 20,000, it would be necessary to have summer sanatoria in cooler places. This would double the initial outlay for 20,000 patients.

THE COST.

I now give some rough figures of cost. In doing so, I shall deliberately exaggerate the cost immensely (as compared with such an estimate as Dr. Leon Petit's, which is approved by Dr. Walters, of London), so as to avoid the charge of having understated the amounts. For instance, I will assume, as some do, that there are in the British Isles 240,000 consumptives, and not 160,000, as Dr. Walters (in his "Sanatoria for Consumptive.") calculates. Again, I will take the average period of cure as six months, and not, as at Falkenstein, four months, or, as Dr. Brousrdel told the London congress, three months.

The war I propose against consumption will involve an initial outlay of, at the highest estimate, £400 per patient—that is, 30,000 a half year plus the 20,000 who have winter and summer sanatoria equals 50,000 multiplied by £400 equals £20,000,000 on permanent land, building, and equipment. If £3 10s. be the weekly average cost including interest at 3 per cent. on capital outlay, and for 3 per cent. sinking fund, and for each patient's transport and treatment, then 30,000 patients, at £3 10s. for fifty-two weeks, equals roughly £5,500,000. The paying patients, who would probably number 3,000 out of the 30,000, at an average of £5 per week—which is a low average—would pay £780,000 a year. The yearly cost for treating 60,000 patients will thus be about £4,720,000. (If Dr. Brouardel's estimate of three months as the average time of cure be accepted, then the initial outlay for 60,000 consumptives will be £10,000,000, and the yearly cost for interest, sinking fund, transport, and treatment will be about £2,500,000.)

Thus the proposal will result in treating in four years 240,000 consumptives—there are about 240,000 at present in the British Isles—of whom about two-thirds—that is, 160,000—will, when cured, be at work, all adding to the national wealth and tax-bearing capacity. There would, of course, also be saved to the country many lives, any one of which might bring to the country's income a great, sometimes an enormous, increase. Instead of being a danger, a drain, and a loss to the state, all these workers will be valuable citizens. The State will have effected a vast economy.

Such is the proposal for abolishing our national scourge.

The Enfield District Council considered the offer of Mr. Andrew Carnegie of £8,000 for the erection of two branch libraries on the condition that the cost of the sites and of the central library should not come out of the penny rate. It was stated that it was impossible to comply with the conditions as regards the central library, but it was thought money for the sites might be collected voluntarily. The council therefore resolved to ask Mr. Carnegie to waive the impossible condition, and to hold open his offer until the council could make the public appeal.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums,

## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

An apparatus for fixing nitrogen from the air has been introduced by Messrs. Bradley and Lovejoy, of the "Atmospheric Product Company" of Niagara Electric sparks from a continuous current at 10,000 volts pass through the cold, dry air, and produce oxides of nitrogen, which, when absorbed by water, yield nitric acid. Soda or potash added to this acid gives nitrates of these bodies. According to Professor Chandler, a ton of nitric acid, worth about £16, can thus be made at an expense of about £4. The products are chemically pure; and since the natural supply of nitrates as fertilisers is being exhausted, the process appears a decided advance.

Sir Norman Lockyer remarks that the epochs of great magnetic storms on the earth correspond to epochs of great activity in the chromosphere of the sun. The general curve of magnetic activity of the earth, on the other hand, is nearly the same as that of the protuberances near the equator of the sun.

Mr. H. A. Ward has visited the great iron meteorite of "Bacnobirito," Sinaloa, Mexico, which weighs 50 tons, and is, therefore, as heavy as that of "Anighito," Greenland. It lies near a small mining town on the road to Sinaloa, in the Sierra Madre, at an altitude of 2,000 feet above the sea. On a farm called Ranchito, in a narrow valley, it was laid bare by the plough in 1871, and then supposed to be a silver "mine." It is now covered with black, vegetable soil six feet thick, and is a huge, black, pitted boulder of nickel-iron, shaped like ham, with a deep crack through half the mass. It is 13ft. 1in. long, 6ft. 2in. wide, and 5ft. 4in. thick. It is curious that the two largest meteorites known should both fall in America.

Electric heating has been applied experimentally to carriages on the Versailles electric railway. The cars are of the central corridor type, and in each ten heaters are placed on the floor like foot-warmers. The heat is generated by the electric current passing through a mixture of metal powder, quartz, clay, and flux, after the method of Parvillee. A car holding 45 persons is heated by 1,100 watts, each heater taking a current of one ampere at 110 volts. The mean temperature of the heaters is about 70deg. C. when the temperature of the air is zero C., or at the freezing point. The cost is estimated at about 2s. 6d. a car for 16 hours. The method is clean and convenient.

Herr Schluter, from observations with his clinograph, a new seismograph, concludes that earthquake tremors and waves are not similar to waves in water; that is to say, do not involve an oscillation of the normal or perpendicular to the earth's surface

Herr Vogel, from recent observations with the spectograph at Potsdam Observatory, finds that considerable internal movements exist in the nebula of Orion.

An electric apparatus for indicating the height of the tide at any convenient distance has been invented by Mr. Schermerhorn, and is being tried at Philadelphia by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. A float opens and closes an electric circuit, and actuates an apparatus which indicates the level of the tide.

Herr Bamberg has invented a new gauge for telling the depth of soundings at sea. It is attached to the sinker of the sounding line, and consists of a glass tube or bottle, into which a fine bore capillary tube enters. The pressure of the sea water, which increases with depth, forces water through the capillery tube into the receptacle or bottle, and the quantity forced in is taken as a measure of the depth. The glass is protected by a metal case, perforated to let the water enter.

It is observed that spiders' lines are long enough to cross a road, but how the spider bridges the space is rather a puzzle. Some say he does not spin the line from one support to the ground, then crowl over the road with it to the opposite side and attach it to another support. Does he allow the air to swing it, or does he hang to the end and swing it like a pendulum, or what? Here is a mystery for the amateur naturalist to solve. The spider and his ways is a promising subject of investigation, and also for a popular book or lecture.

The Congress on the utilisation of water power, or what the French call "white coal," just held at Grenoble, will furnish interesting results to all engaged in harnessing waterfalls for the production of electricity.

M. Janssen, the well-known astronomer, proposes to station gigantic meteorological instruments on the summit of Mont Blanc. They will be readable by telescope from the altitude of Chamonix, at the foot of the great cone. The barometer, now being made, will have a huge dial, with hands moved by a mass of platinum floating on the mercury. The spirit thermometer will be marked with degrees several centimetres apart, and contain several litres of alcohol. The force and direction of the wind are to be estimated by means of an iron ball filled with mercury and suspended from a post; the angle it makes with the post being observed. We may add that an Italian observatory is to be constructed on the summit of Mont Rosa.

M. Eugene Joyeux, architect, Sevres, has devised a new system of "levelling" for civil engineers. It is based on the fact that a liquid gives a level surface, and that the angle of incidence of a ray of light falling on a level surface capable of reflecting it is equal to the angle of reflection.

The finest emeralds come from the Government mines of Muzo, in Colombia. They are found in veins of slate rock, and usually in "pockets." One of 2,330 carrats was taken at Muzo. Most of the stones are cut in India for the European markets. Quite recently, another bed of emeralds, referred to in old Spanish parchments, was re-discovered at Chivor, in the Somondoco district, and is about to be worked.

It is stated that a street-aid to injured persons will shortly be installed in Paris. A locker, not unlike a lamp-post letterbox, will contain a small medicine chest, a stretcher, and a telephone in connection with an ambulance station.

Although Professor Dewar is not "the man who first made liquid air," as we have seen him called in the Press, but only the first in this country to repeat the earlier discoveries of Cailletet and Pictet, he has justified his place in the front rank of science by liquifying hydrogen and many other triumphs. It will be news to some that he is (according to "Nature") a man of extraordinarily sympathetic natute penetrated with artistic feeling and emotions. Unfortunately, he is also gifted with a "reticence rare among artists, which is particularly manifest when the time comes to commit his thoughts to paper; the world has lost much in not being made fully acquainted with his discoveries"

Virchow, the great German savant, was in London several years ago and received a gold medal from the Royal Society. He was one of the very greatest men of science of his time, but we doubt if he was absolutely the greatest, as an illustrated journal styles him. The world has been pretty well agreed to accept Lord Kelvin as the uncrowned king of science, and now that Virchow is dead there is nobody to dispute the title.

As many requests have been made for photographs of the moon, comets, nebulæ, &c., taken at Lick Observatory, United States, copies and prints may now be had on application to the Director.

One of the two repairing ships for the all British Pacific Cable is now built, and it is reported that a training school for the working staff has been established at Brisbane.

It is amusing to see the scientific allusions in Shakespeare's works dragged in for the purpose of bolstering up the hypothesis of the works in question having been written by Bacon. More amusing still is the fact that the summary of evidence, in which this aspect of the question is argued, is from the pen of a judge—Judge Webb of Dublin, an ex-Fellow of Trinity College. In the "Westminster Review" Dr. John Knott, whose scholarship and scientific attainments give him an almost unfair advantage over the subject of his destructive criticisms, kicks the ground from beneath the judge's feet by showing conclusively that Bacon was not a man of science at all, and that his scraps of scientific knowledge were derived from sources accessible to every student of that date

M. Pelletan, the French Minister of Marine, is being condemned, we read, on the ridiculous ground that he has no technical knowledge of matters maritime. Evidently the sublime principle embodied in the lines "Stick close to your desk, and never go to sea, If you want to be the ruler of the Queen's Navee" has not found universal acceptance on the other side of the Channel.


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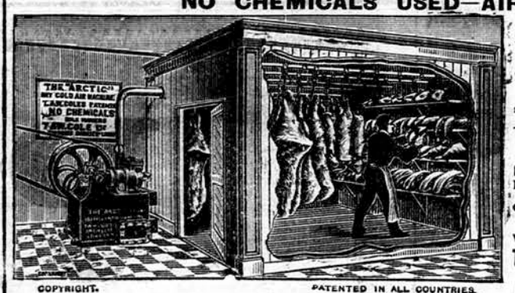

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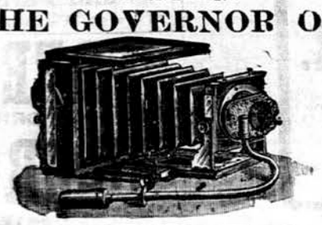

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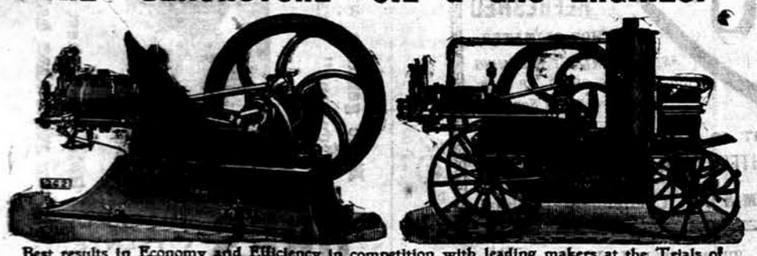

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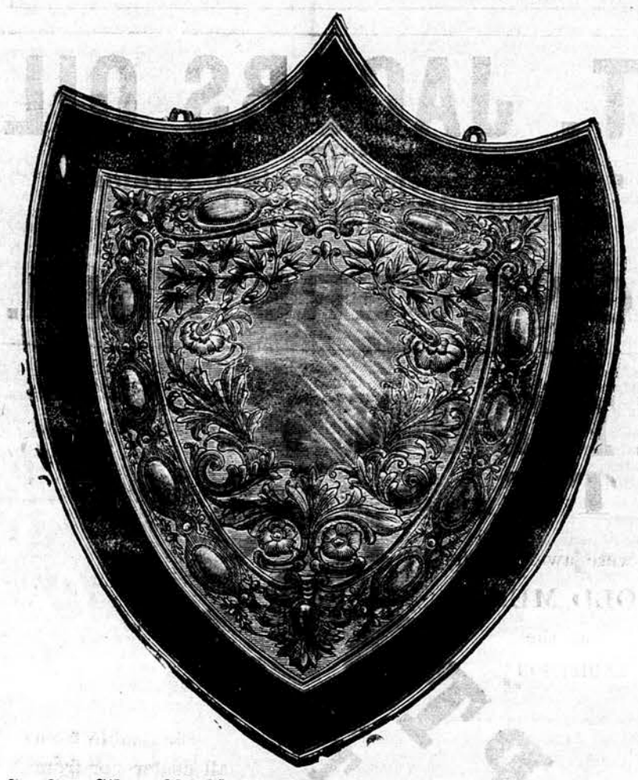

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